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Phalguna 14, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)

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CONTENTS

No. 13-Friday, March 5, 1965/Phalguna 14, 1886 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 278 to 286 2605—2641

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 287 to 301 . . . . . 2641—54

Unstarred Questions Nos. 651 to 734 . . . 2655—2717

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Decision of L.I.C. Officers to go on strike . . . . 2717—38

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 2738—39

Re: Question of Privilege . . . . . 2739—47

Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1964-65
Statement presented 2348

Business of the House . . . . . 2748—60

Railway Budget—General Discussion . . . . . 2760—93

Shri S. M. Banerjee . . . . . 2760—65

Shri Bibhuti Mishra . . . . . 2765—71

Shri R. S. Pandey . . . . . 2771—78

Shri J. R. Mehta . . . . . 2778—83

Shri Gulshan . . . . . 2784—89

Shri Sham Lal Saraf . . . . . 2789—93

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Fifty-seventh Report . . . . . 2793—94

Bills introduced—

1. Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill
(*Amendment of section* 14) by Shri D. N. Tiwary . 2794

2. Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill
(*Amendment of section* 6) by Shri Yashpal Singh . . 2794

3. Advocates (Amendment) Bill
(*Amendment of sections* 24 *and* 55) by Shri Parashar 2795

4. Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill
(*Amendment of section* 24) by Shri Yashpal Singh . 2795

5. All India Ayurvedic Medical Council Bill
by Shri A. T. Sarma 2796

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—*Negatived*
(*Omission of section* 109) by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia 2796—2846

Motion to consider . . . . . 2796—2846

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav 2796—2806, 2843—46

Shri U. M. Trivedi . . . . 2806—08

Shri Sarjoo Pandey . . . . . 2808—10

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri Parashar . . . . . 2810—13
Shri N. C. Chatterjee . . . . . 2813—14
Shri Siddiah . . . . . 2814—15
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa . . . . . 2815—17
Shri Balmiki . . . . . 2817—20
Shri D. C. Sharma . . . . . 2820—23
Dr. M. S. Aney . . . . . 2823—25
Shri M. L. Jadhav . . . . . 2825—26
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi . . . . . 2826—29
Shri K. K. Verma . . . . . 2829—33
Shri S. M. Banerjee . . . . . 2833—35
Shri Hathi . . . . . 2835—43

Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of article* 75) by Shri Yashpal Singh ▌ 2847—53

Motion to consider ▌ . . . . . 2847—53
Shri Yashpal Singh . . . . . 2847—51
Shri D. C. Sharma . . . . . 2851—53

Statement *Re*: adjustments in rates of excise duty on iron and steel products—
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari 2854

Message from the President. . . . . 2855—56

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 5, 1965/Phalguna 14, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Defective Handling of Wagons

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*278. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a probe has been ordered into the defective handling of wagons in the Delhi Division which resulted in shortage of wheat and coal in Delhi during December, 1964; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the inquiry stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). There has been no scarcity either of coal or of imported wheat in the Capital on Railway account. There has, therefore, been no occasion to order any inquiry.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो प्रेस में रिपोर्ट आयी है उस के मुताबिक वैगन्स एवेलेबिल नहीं हुए और गेहूं की दिक्कत पैदा हुई । क्या उस मामले का निराकरण सरकार ने प्रेस द्वारा किया है ?

श्री शामनाथ : ऐसी बात नहीं है । अगर प्रेस में ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट आई है तो गलत है । पोजीशन यह थी कि दिसम्बर, जनवरी और फरवरी में जहां तक फूड ग्रेन्स के मूवमेंट का ताल्लुक है ; दिल्ली में पिछले साल के निस्बत दुगने फूडग्रेन का मूवमेंट हुआ है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : लेकिन जिस दिन जरूरत हुई और लोग पहुंचे, उस दिन तो व्यापारियों की गड़बड़ से या किसी और कारण से लोगों को गेहूं नहीं मिला और दिक्कत हुई । उस को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया ?

श्री शामनाथ : मैं ने अभी कहा कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई जिस की जिम्मेवारी रेलवे पर हो । अगर दिल्ली में लोगों को दिक्कत हुई तो हो सकता है कि व्यापारियों ने कोई बात की हो ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this was as a result of inadequate supply of wagons at Mughalsarai for the purpose of coal and so on and, if so, whether that difficulty has been solved and the supply of wagons is adequate?

Shri Sham Nath: There was no difficulty, Sir.

Japanese Aid for Steel Plants

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*279. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations with Japan for financial and technical collaboration for setting up a steel plant in the

public sector have been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). In the course of informal discussions with certain Japanese parties who had recently shown interest in exploring the possibilities of setting up a steel plant in this country, the Government of India had made it clear that such collaboration|assistance would be welcome. Their proposals are awaited.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether anything has been finalised that they will do it on Government basis or they will establish any steel factory with the help of the private sector?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Nothing concrete has been finalise. The proposals are still in a preliminary stage. When the Japanese steel men came for the Kiruburu inauguration, I made a proposal there. When they came to Delhi, myself and Shri Manubhai Shah had discussions with them. It is still in a preliminary stage and no decisions have been taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Who have not taken a decision, our Government or the Japanese team which came here? May I know whether a team of experts from our country is going to Japan to finalise this?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As I said, the proposals were made by me and Mr. Manubhai Shah to the steel men who came here. Nobody is going to Japan now. Naturally further negotiations will be done through the embassy.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने जापान के सिवा किसी और देश से भी इस मामले में कोलेबोरेशन के लिए बातचीत की है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir. We are trying to get assistance from a number of countries. For the present, as hon. Members know, the Anglo-American consortium is trying to assist us. It is not a Government concern, but a private agency. We are also thinking of asking for assistance from other countries.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह कारखाना जो लगेगा तो कितनी लागत का लगेगा ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: If he is asking about the Japanese, I have said it is in a preliminary stage and details have not been worked out.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have Government ever cared to examine the glaring disparities between the productivity and cost structures of steel in public and private sectors and, if so, why do they persist in sinking the national wealth and resources into the public steel sector?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know whether that question arises out of this; it is too wide a question.

Shri Kapur Singh: He does not know, Sir; please tell him it arises out of this question.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पैसों की सहायता मिलने के अलावा, क्या इंजीनियर लोग भी जापान में काम सीखने जायेंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : वह बाद की बात है । अगर कोलेबोरेशन होगा तो जरूर जायेंगे ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: While trying to meet the Fourth Plan target for production of steel in this country may I know whether Government will bear in mind the need for correcting the regional imbalance and try to set up steel factories where there is abundant mineral wealth?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is a general question, Sir, which it is difficult

for me to answer now. After all, we will have to take into account the availability of raw materials and various other considerations.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what was the nature of the proposal which was made by the hon. Minister and Shri Manubhai Shah and whether they have come to any conclusion as to the size of the future plants to be put up?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir; it all depends on the finances that they will be able to give us. The plant may be a bigger one or a smaller one depending on the finance available.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I did not ask about this plant. Now the present tendency is that we must have a five-million tons plant only if it is to be economical. I want to ask what was the nature of our proposal and whether we have come to any conclusion regarding the size of the future plants which we want to have.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: If it is a general question and not about the negotiations we had with Japan, normally they say that anything between one-million to four-million tons will be very economical. That is what is being done today. As far as the Japanese are concerned I am not very sure about it because it depends on the availability of assistance that they are likely to give. I am prepared to accept even a smaller one if we are able to get the assistance.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Minister said that apart from this proposal with the Japanese they are also carrying on negotiations with other countries for setting up new steel plants. When these proposals are made and negotiations are carried on, may I know whether Government have a blue-print about the possibilities of setting up new steel plants in our country; if so, which are the States or places in view so far as their location is concerned?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There are a number of places. Every State has been pressing its own claim.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But the Government must have some places in view.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have been repeatedly saying here that five sites have been referred to the Anglo-American Consortium for consideration. There is Salem-Neyvtli, Visakhapatnam, Bailadila, Hospet-Goa etc. Now, for production of pig iron we have also been studying eight other sites. There is one in Orissa.

Mr. Speaker: If there is one in Orissa, that is enough!

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since it is clear now from the Minister's reply that the initiative for this offer came from our side, may I know whether in the course of making this offer, at least this much was made clear to the Japanese that this plant, if it materialises, will be entirely within the public sector in terms of the industrial policy resolution?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Most certainly.

Shri Alvares: As far as we are aware, the fourth steel plant has been committed to Russian technicians, and about the fifth plant the Americans are investigating. May I know if this Japanese offer is in competition with the Americans for the fifth steel plant, does it refer to a sixth steel plant?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The fifth steel plant also is not yet finally committed to anybody. The Anglo-American team are still studying it. We have not signed anything in the nature of financial assistance etc. Even the project report is not ready. Therefore, the possibilities are being examined from different countries.

Shri Alvares: Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know whether the Japanes offer . . .

Mr. Speaker: Nothing has been settled with regard to the fifth. If this is settled earlier this will be fifth.

Rail Communication in Assam

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*280. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Assam in January this year to make a personal study of the needs for augmenting the rail communication in that State;

(b) if so, the result of his study; and

(c) the schemes which are to be taken up during the ensuing year for augmenting the rail communications in that area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister for Railways did visit Assam in January, 1965; and study of the needs for augmenting rail communications in Assam was only one of the many points, which the Minister was concerned with.

(b) and (c). Several schemes are under implementation for augmenting the transport facilities to Assam. The broad gauge line is being extended from Siliguri to Jogighopa. Simultaneously, the ferry capacity at Khejuria|Farakka Ghat is being increased from 200 to 400 B.G. wagons daily. Centralised Traffic Control, a most modern form of Signalling, is being provided between Bongaigaon and Gauhati, to increase the capacity of the existing metre gauge section. Major yard remodellings at Lumding, Tinsukia, Alipur Duar, Rangiya and Siliguri as also line Capacity Works in the section between Chamagram and New Jalpaiguri have either been sanctioned or are in progress.

In addition, the Ministry of Transport have plans for augmentation of the road as well as river transport capacity beyond Bongaigaon|Jaglghopa, including development of an inland port, at Jogighopa.

With all these measures, the transport capacity of Assam is expected to become double of what it is now. The problem will, however, be kept under continuous watch by the Railway Ministry as well as the other concerned Ministries of the Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जितना लम्बा जवाब दिया गया है उतना ही लम्बा सवाल भी करने की इजाजत दी जाय बहरहाल आप का हुक्म सिर माथे पर और इसलिए मैं सवाल छोटा ही करूंगा । सवाल यह है कि असम का बौरडर चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों के साथ मिलता है और भारत की सुरक्षा को दोनों से ख़तरा बना हुआ है तो सरकार असम में रेल कम्युनिकेशन को सुदृढ़ करने और उसका विस्तार करने के काम को ऐक्सपैडाइट करने के लिए क्या कर रही है ?

श्री शामनाथ : इसी वजह से तो चार पांच चीजें जिनका कि मैंने जिक्र किया वह हमारे हाथ में हैं । यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि ट्रान्सपोर्ट कैपैसिटी ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ जाये । इन तमाम स्कीमों पर तक़रीबन 68 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने वाला है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस के ऊपर किसी दूसरे प्राविंस से मदद ली जायगी या रेल मंत्रालय बगैर किसी ठेकेदार के या मिडिलमैन के इस काम को करेगा ?

श्री शामनाथ : अब इस में तो ऐसा कोई सवाल उठता नहीं है कि किसी दूसरी स्टेट से मदद ली जायेगी या नहीं क्योंकि रेलवेज का अपना एक ख़ुद का तरीक़ा काम को करने का होता है वह तरीका ही इस्तेमाल किया जायगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मिडिलमैन को और इस ठेकेदारी प्रथा को खत्म किया जायगा ?

Shri Priya Gupta: In view of the statement of the hon. Minister about the augmentation of the intermediate part of the transportation link and sending the entire transport materials up to Jogighopa, what improvements do the Railway Ministry feel have got to be made for pushing the same loads towards upper Assam, from Jogighopa to Dibrugarh side? May I know whether the broad-gauge line will be extended from Gauhati through a shorter route to upper Assam (Dibrugarh) via Golaghat with a bridge over Brahmaputra in upper Assam?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): As it is, the people of Assam have set their heart on the business of having a broad-gauge line. It will come one day. But the traffic must develop and it must get the necessary priority. These measures are interim measures; not final measures. I am quite sure in due time the broad-gauge will come to Assam.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह परिवहन सेवाएं कब तक पूरी हो जायेंगी और जनता को कब तक इन की सहूलियत मिलने लग जायेंगी ? इस में कितना समय लगेगा ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : अब यह रेल कम्युनिकेशन को सुदृढ़ करने और उसके विस्तार करने का काम तो चलता ही रहता है क्योंकि कभी भी वह एकदम पूरा नहीं होता है क्योंकि उसके साथ ही साथ जरूरतें भी बढ़ती चली जाती हैं इसलिए यह काम तो हमेशा चलने वाला है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : असम में रेलों के विस्तार के जो प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं यह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन क्या चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति और दबाव को देखते हुए भारत की उत्तरी सीमाओं पर भी रेलवे का विस्तार किया जा रहा है या नहीं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : सिलीगुडी से जो लाइन पूर्व की ओर जाती है वह लाइन अब रंगापाड़ा से नौर्थ लखीमपुर और नौर्थ लखीमपुर से मरकोंग सेलक तक बढ़ाई जा रही है जो कि पासीघाट से 20 किलोमीटर या उस से कुछ अधिक है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that much of the transport is being taken by roads and by steam ships, is there any proposal to make the line from Bongaigaon to Jogighopa broad-gauge in order to carry the extra load?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is already in the process of becoming.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the strategic importance of the State, may I know whether in the Fourth Plan period some more new lines would be constructed in that area?

Shri Sham Nath: I have already mentioned the schemes that are in hand.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि लखनऊ से लेकर सिलीगुड़ी तक जो लाइन जाती है वह सिंगिल लाइन है और छोटी लाइन है तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इस पर भी ध्यान देगी कि इस को डबल लाइन जल्द से जल्द कर दे क्योंकि वह तमाम का तमाम बौरडर इलाका है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : लखनऊ से सिलीगुड़ी सैकशन के बीच कुछ डबल लाईन है । बार्डर की रक्षा के लिये सिलीगुड़ी के आगे मरकोंग सेलक, जो पासीघाट के समीप है, रेल सम्बन्ध हो रहा है । फरक्का से जोगीघोपा बड़ी लाइन बन रही है । सैंट्रलाइज्ड ट्रैफ़िक कंट्रोल की भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है और जितना यातायात बढ़ेगा उसके अनुकूल सारी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायेंगी ।

Shri Liladhar Koteki: May I know whether on the occasion of the visit of the hon. Railway Minister as also of the Minister of State for Railways to Assam it was represented that the broad-gauge line should be extended up to Gauhati and, in view of the fact that the extension up to Jogighopa was in the context of defence and not so much of commercial loss or gain for the Railways, whether they are considering the extension of the broad gauge line up to Gauhati?

Shri S. K. Patil: Both the considerations are before our eyes. It is not for defence alone that it is being done, but communications also are not up to the standard in that eastern State. Therefore both these are kept in view.

Shri S. T. Singh: May I know whether the Minister of Railways has a scheme to touch at least the border of Manipur through Cachar?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This request is being repeatedly made by the Government of Manipur. It is a fact that they are in need of some better type of communications. There are two or three railheads in the District of Cachar and we will examine as to how best to serve the needs of Manipur from there.

Shri Basumatari: In view of the frequent threatening from the Chinese, may I know whether our Minister felt it necessary that there should be a second railway line alongside the border with Bhutan which should go up to NEFA from the point of view of defence?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The line which goes from Siliguri to Murkong Selok is just near the foothills. At places it is very near Bhutan and further east it touches the area of NEFA. It is only 20 miles or so from Pasighat. The demand is that it should be extended up to Pasighat. I think, the other broad-gauge line which is under construction from Farakka side to Jogighopa serves the purpose because there are now two links.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

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*281. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri A. P. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether final action has been taken on the report of Mr. B. Mukerjee, Retired Judge of the Allahabad High Court on the fire in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) if so, the number of persons punished; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid future recurrence of such incidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Steps have already been taken to tighten up security arrangements, strengthen the fire fighting organization, delegate greater authority to the projects, bifurcate the Corporation for better management and re-organize the administrative set-up. Explanations for alleged lapses have been received from persons concerned and are in various stages of examination.

(c) Measures already taken to reorganise the Corporation, tighten up security arrangements and strengthen fire fighting arrangements are designed to avoid similar incidents.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous supplementary question by Shri Indrajit Gupta asking whether the ex-judge who carried out the enquiry into the fire incident at the

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, was empowered to summon witnesses and take evidence on oath and whether he did record any evidence, we have now received the reply that it was an administrative enquiry and Shri Mukerjee was not empowered under any law to summon witnesses or take evidence on oath. Since this ex-judge Shri B. Mukerjee, was handicapped with these limitations we would like to know whether any judicial enquiry with powers to summon witnesses will be held to go into this matter further.

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I think, so far as the Heavy Engineering Corporation authorities are concerned, whatever the initial difficulties, Shri Mukerjee was able to investigate the whole case fully and thoroughly. Therefore, he had no complaint that he was handicapped in the sense that he did not get all the material that he needed for a proper judgement of the position. Therefore, I think that there is no need for having another enquiry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that according to the report and various observations made by Mr. Mukerjee, Mr. Nagaraja Rao, the Chairman of that Corporation was also involved in it, and I want to know whether any explanation has been called from him and whether any action has been taken against him, or is it that he has simply been asked to resign and go away from that place, and whether he has got a job in the Planning Commission?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The explanation has been received and it is now under the consideration of the Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या वर्कर्ज की स्क्रीनिंग की जा रही है, ताकि पाकिस्तानी एलीमेंट्स को बाहर निकाला जा सके ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इस किस्म की हतियात हमेशा ली जाती है और यहां भी ली जाती है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व इस हैवी इंजीनियरिंग में एक पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचर को पकड़ा गया है । क्या इस बात की एन्क्वायरी की गई है कि पहले से इस प्रतिवेदन में इस बात का जो उल्लेख है, क्या उसके साथ इस घटना का कुछ बड़ा सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जो कुछ मेम्बर साहब ने कहा है, उस के अलावा इस बारे में और बहुत सी बातों में जांचें चल रही है । मैं विनय से कहूंगा कि अगर इस विषय में ज्यादा सवाल न किये जायें, तो अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि अभी वह मामला इन्वैस्टीगेशन स्टेज पर है । हम कुछ समय बाद खुद ही इस बारे में सूचना देंगे ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: On less serious charges, very serious action is taken against the officials and they are suspended pending enquiry. May I know why, although Justice Mukerjee made very stringent and very damaging remarks about the high officials of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, none of those officials has been suspended pending the inquiry being conducted by the Government?

Shri T. N. Singh: Some of the officers are not in our service in Ranchi. There are others against whom some action was initiated. Their explanation has been received. We are on the point of taking a decision in such cases. There is no need for any further action like suspension etc. because the decision is going to be taken very soon.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know why they have not been suspended pending enquiry.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Why have they been allowed to go out of

the Corporation without any action being taken against them?

Shri T. N. Singh: Some of them had gone out of the Corporation even before this enquiry report was made. In regard to others, some action has been taken. The explanation has been asked for and, under the rules, we have followed all the procedures.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग के जेनेरल-मैनेजर और चेयरमैन का व्यवहार मजदूरों के साथ अच्छा नहीं होता है, जिस के कारण वहां पर अशान्ति है ; यदि हां तो उस को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है, जो चेयरमैन वगैरह पहले थे वे इस वक्त तो हैं नहीं । जहां तक वर्कर्ज के साथ व्यवहार का बात है, मैं हाउस को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में मैं खुद ही बहुत सजग हूं और इस बारे में पूरी इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज दी गई हैं कि वर्कर्ज के साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what steps have been taken to eliminate group rivalries at the top echelon of the administration?

Shri T. N. Singh: We have taken some of the steps as recommended in Justice Mukerjee's Report which have been enumerated already there. The administrative changes, particularly in regard to personnel and also in regard to bifurcation of the project, I think, should lead to proper results.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if it is a fact that some of these officers against whom stringent remarks have been made in the report of Justice Mukerjee have found better jobs in the Government echelon itself?

Shri T. N. Singh: One of them appears to have got a higher salary than what he was getting there.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that subsequent to last year's fire in September, there was again recurrence of fire at last December, and I want to know whether any inquiry has been held into the causes of the second fire and whether it is not a fact as reported in the press that . . .

Mr. Speaker: We are dealing with Mr. Mukerjee's Report about the first fire.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: A part of the reply of the Minister was that the fire fighting equipment has been improved. How was it that subsequently, again a fire broke out on the 24th December, 1964? And what enquiry has been held into that to find out the culprits?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is true that on the 24th December, a fire broke out, but because of the steps already taken to improve the fire fighting position etc. no damage was caused, and actually the fire-fighting equipment reached there in three minutes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Was it sabotage or not?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि पिछले एक, डेढ़ वर्ष में यह चौथी बार आग लगी है; यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति अपराधी पाए गए हैं, कितने लोगों को सजा हुई है और कितने व्यक्तियोंको माफ़ कर दिया गया है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The information is that a case has been registered by the police in a court of law.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी को माफ़ तो नहीं किया गया है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : किसी को माफ़ नहीं किया गया है ।

Shri Ranga: As you must have noticed, this is not the first time that similar things have happened, that people who have been condemned have come to be promoted and placed in other places with equal facilities

for promotion and salary or even better prospects. Why is it that the hon. Minister has not thought it fit to get in touch with those Departments or Ministries where these people have escaped and got those fine positions even after they had been condemned or criticised so strongly in Mr. Mukerjee's inquiry? And how is it that the hon. Minister considers the making of an inquiry to be a part of the punishment? When the earlier question was put whether any of them had been suspended, the hon. Minister was not prepared to say that any one had been suspended at all, but he contended himself by saying that an inquiry was pending in regard to those people who were already in their service.

Shri T. N. Singh: There is only one case where there is a complaint regarding higher emoluments given to a particular officer. That particular officer is no longer in the Ranchi organisation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is in the Government all right.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister should have informed the Planning Commission.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I complete the answer? The officer concerned has been asked to explain his conduct in terms of Justice Mukerjee's report. His explanation is under consideration.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In the meantime, he has got a promotion.

Shri T. N. Singh: The answer has already been given that that promotion was offered much earlier than the receipt of the inquiry report and before the explanation was called for.

In regard to others, there is no question of promotion or higher emoluments for anybody. In regard to those who are in our employment, action has been taken in terms of the report, and their explanations are now available before us. I may tell the House that the action is almost due to be taken and the decision has virtually been taken; the only thing is that I have not announced it yet.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: During the last session, the hon. Minister had stated that the decision would be finalised in three months. So, he must reply in a straight manner.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should not be interrupted in this manner. We have to listen to him.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If the answer had been straight, we would not have interfered.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I answer the question? . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry to interfere. What hon. Members feel excited about is this. When an inquiry has been instituted and the case has been referred to an inquiry officer and the report has not yet come, and there were complaints against that officer as well who has now been given a higher salary, how is it that he was sent to another post from Ranchi in the meanwhile where he could draw a higher salary?

Shri T. N. Singh: That officer had been sent to another post much before Justice Mukherjee's report was receivd . . .

Mr. Speaker: That report was not received then . . .

Shri T. N. Singh: That is what I am submitting. He was transferred much before.

Mr. Speaker: The point raised by hon. Members is that Justice Mukherjee had been asked to investigate or make the inquiry before this officer was sent to a post with a higher salary.

Shri T. N. Singh: It was not known then as to who were going to be the officers against whom action was to be taken. Much before the report was

available, that officer had gone over to another job. This is the actual position. In regard to all others, we have to take action in accordance with the rules and the procedures; we have to ask them to explain, and that action was initiated immediately the report was received; their explanations have now been received, and as I have said, the action is almost due now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is not a fact that he was allowed to go to another department before the inquiry was instituted. It was after the inquiry that he was allowed to go to another department.

Newsprint Production

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*282. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some programme has been chalked out to increase the newsprint production in the public as well as private sector in the country; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the programme envisages the expansion of the Nepa Mills and the establishment of four new units in the private sector?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The expansion programme of the Nepa Mills to increase their capacity from 30,000 to 75,000 tonnes per annum of newsprint is already under implementation. Besides, two units in the private sector with a total capacity of 90,000 tonnes/year have been licensed and proposals of another two units with a total capacity of 65,000 tonnes year have been approved in principle and letters of intent issued.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the two new factories which have been established in the private sector are going to start production within this year or they will take some time? May I also know the amount of production per year?

Shri Bibhudhenda Misra: In the case of one of the factories the amount is 60,000 tonnes, and in the case of the other it is 30.000 tonnes, thus making a total of 90,000 tonnes. They have already started the preliminary work and they will go into operation, but so far as the production is concerned, it will be only in the Fourth Plan period and not before that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: After full production from these two units and the expanded production of the NEPA mills. what percentage of our requirements will be met?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The tentative Fourth Plan target is 3 lakhs tonnes a year. When these units which will be licensed come into operation and the existing NEPA mills' capacity is also expanded, then the total will come to about 1.65 lakhs tonnes. As I have already stated, in principle, the letter of intent has been issued for 90,000 tonnes. There is also a proposal, if this is not sufficient, to have a public-sector plant, and that is being studied by the NIDC.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What percentage of our requirements will be met? That part of the question has not been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: It usually happens that the hon. lady Member does not get a full reply

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : श्रभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारा इरादा है कि हम पब्लिक

सैक्टर में भी इसको कहें । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई कार्रवाई की जाएगी ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Yes, as I have stated, the feasibility report is being prepared.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether there was a proposal of the NEPA management for shifting the plant from the existing site for lack of raw materials, before the proposal for expansion was considered?

Shri T. N. Singh: There was nothing like a definite proposal. Some difficulties were experienced with regard to raw materials but they have been overcome.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जबकि चारों तरफ से अखबारों द्वारा हड़ताल किये जाने की धमकियां आ रही हैं और देश में इतनी ज्यादा अखबारी कागज की आवश्यकता है तो क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि कब तक हम इस कागज के मामले में सैल्फ सफिशेंट हो जायेंगे ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह): सैल्फ-सफिशेंट बनने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और ऐसा खयाल है कि चौथे प्लान के अन्त में अगर जितने लाइसेंस दिने गये हैं और पब्लिक सैक्टर की जो प्राजैक्ट है, ये सब चालू हो जायेंगे तो बहुत कुछ मांग की पूर्ति हो जायेगी ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित हुआ है कि नपा मिल से अभी जो कागज निकलता है अखबार छापने के लिए अथवा जन साधारण के काम के लिए वह घटिया किस्म का होता है और इन दोनों कामों में से किसी काम के लिए भी उपयोगी साबित नहीं होता है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह ठीक बात है कि नेपा मिल का जो कागज होता है वह रंग में थोड़ा सा खराब होता है, घूमिल होता है लेकिन मैं कह सकता हू कि उसकी क्वालिटी में काफी इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है और काफी अच्छा वह अब पहले से है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : न्यूज प्रिंट के लिए जो मैटीरियल होता है उसकी कमी है । बगास से न्यूजप्रिंट वगैरह बनाने के कारखाने उत्तर प्रदेश में और बिहार में बनते थे वे किस स्टेज में हैं और क्या यह मैटीरियल वहां काफी होता है या नहीं ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : बगास से पल्प बनाने की बात भी सोची जा रही है । बगास से पल्प बना कर उसका दोनों तरह का उपयोग हो सकता है । उसको मिला कर न्यूजप्रिंट बनाने के काम में लाया जा सकता है और व्हाइट प्रिंट में भी । जब पूरी रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी तभी आखिरी फैसला होगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में कागज बनाने के लाइसेंस कितनों को दिये गये हैं और इन में से कितने अभी चालू हैं और जिन्होंने अभी काम प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है उनके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : कौन सा कागज?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दोनों किस्म का ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो न्यूजप्रिंट के बारे में है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उसके बारे में ही बता दें ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: As I have stated in the answer, there is one, namely NEPA mills, and we have given licence to two parties for 60,000 tons.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इन मिलों द्वारा उत्पादन करने के पश्चात् कितना कागज हमें फिर भी बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: What we import now?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो लाइसेंस दिये हैं ये जब पैदा करने लग जायेंगे उसके बाद कितना उत्पादन होगा क्या हमारी डिमांड नहीं बढ़ेगी और अखबारी कागज की जरूरत नहीं बढ़ जाएगी ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : करीब 90,000 टन या 95,000 टन और एक आध बार एक लाख टन के आस पास इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : कितना मंगाना पड़ेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो लाइसेंस दिये हैं, ये कारखाने जब प्रोडक्शन में चले जायेंगे तो फिर हमारा काम पूरा हो जाएगा ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : चौथी योजना में जो सोचा जा रहा है वह पूरा हो जाएगा तो उसके बाद मार्जिनल इम्पोर्टस की जरूरत पड़नी चाहिए, ज्यादा नहीं पड़नी चाहिए ।

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether any licence was given to any party in Punjab, and if so, when they are going to set up the factory? What will be the production target of that factory?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The production capacity is 60,000 tons per annum, and the party is Gopal Paper Mills, Punjab.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: To increase newsprint production in the private sector and the public sector of the country may I know whether there is any proposal under consideration to establish new mills like NEPA Mills in 1965-66; if so, the name of the place chosen?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: As I have stated, that is being studied by the NIDC, and they would naturally take into consideration all the available raw material.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अब से लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व पंजाब के राज्यपाल ने यह घोषणा की थी कि पानीपत में एक कागज की मिल बनाई जाएगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : प्रश्नकर्ता का मतलब व्हाइट प्रिंट से है न्यूजप्रिंट से नहीं ।

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know whether, in view of the abundant resources of bamboo, reeds and grass roots in Assam and neighbouring areas, Government are considering the proposal to set up a newsprint-cum-paper pulp industry somewhere in Assam, and if so, what progress they have made?

Shri T. N. Singh: As far as I know, in Assam pulp material is available, but to the best of my knowledge it is fit for better and superior quality of paper, more suitable for that purpose, and therefore the Assam paper scheme is under consideration mainly from that point of view.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have any steps been taken by Government to find out why the indigenous production of newsprint is so much more costly than newsprint production in other countries of the world, and if any measures have been taken or are contemplated to be taken to reduce the cost of indigenous production?

Shri T. N. Singh: Progressively NEPA production costs have gone down, or have improved—that is the better word. Today the gap is not much. It is a little over Rs 1,000 or so far NEPA as against something like Rs. 880 for imported newsprint. It is a small unit, but gradually with expansion it is hoped that the cost will come down. From 30,000 it will go up to 75,000 tons of newsprint production.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether any industrial licence has been pending on behalf of Mysore and whether any letter of intent has been sent to them?

Shri T. N. Singh: I cannot say offhand.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that domestic production will not be able to meet the needs in the country for a long time to come and also the growing need of the newspaper industry, will the Government consider amending the present policy of imports so as allow a little more import of newsprint to meet the demands of the country?

Shri T. N. Singh: In view of the difficulty foreign exchange situation I would appeal to all, particularly to newspapers, to accommodate themselves within our means.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have our Government made any enquiry to find out—I mean enquiry, not an investigation—whether our per capita consumption of newsprint is one of the lowest in the world and, if so, why do they not supply the sinews of democracy by imports till such time as our domestic production comes up?

Shri T. N. Singh: We agree that the supply of newsprint here is not as it should be and we require much more. It is also a fact that due to foreign-exchange difficulties we have to cut our coat according to the cloth.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not answered my question; whether the Government are aware that our per capita consumption is one of the lowest. Is he aware of this?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am fully aware about the need for more newsprint, having been myself a journalist . . . (*Interruptions.*) I cannot say whether it is the lowest, but it is one of the lowest in the world.

Export of Iron Ore to Yugoslavia

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*283. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:** **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** **Shri R. S. Pandey:** **Shri R. Barua:** **Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of officials of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, under the leadership of the Chairman of the said Corporation, went to Yugoslavia recently to negotiate for the export of Indian iron ore to that country; and

(b) if so, the outcome of that official team's visit to Yugoslavia in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation concluded contract for the export of 3·30 lakh tons of iron ore to Yugoslavia during 1965. This includes 30,000 tons at buyer's option.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: What is the approximate amount of known deposits of iron ore in the country and are they sufficient to meet our own requirements as well as our exports commitments?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is surplus to our internal requirements. We promote more and more exports of iron ore and we import the machineries that are required by our country.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Regarding the price of iron ore, are we getting the Indian price or are we getting the international price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally, we get the international price.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if high grade iron ore is exported from this country more and more in our anxiety to get the foreign exchange, and so would we not find ourselves in difficulty when our own plants are set up and we are in need of iron ore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No plants in India are suffering from any shortage of iron ore: we have a glut of iron ore in the country.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Superior quality ore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Qualitywise also.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बाहर से जो लोहा हमारे यहां आता है वह किस भाव से आता है और हम दूसरी जगहों को किस भाव से देते हैं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार के भाव से जाता है ।

Shri Alvares: What is the grade of iron ore to be exported to Yugoslavia and will Marmagoa harbour shares in this export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Goa has the highest share out of 3:30 lakhs. The grade will be 65|65, 1·00 lakhs; 62|60 80,000 tons and 62|60 (Goan) 1·20 lakh tons.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo: Will Orissa have a share in this export?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Will the Minister consider the small favour of having a steel plant at Marmagoa than giving this favour of export of ore?

Mr. Speaker: In one sentence, he has used four 'favours'!

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It is a very small one.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that the overhead cost of iron ore production in the country is so high that we are not able to compete with the other countries and, if so, what efforts are the Government proposing to make to make available enough facilities, apart from financial help, to the mineowners to see that the overhead costs are brought down?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Since the question is getting enlarged, I may point out that there is another question coming up—Question No. 291—which deals with the entire question of iron ore and manganese ore. If you permit me, I can club both these questions together and give the answer.

Mr. Speaker: Not now, after so many supplementaries have been put. Next question.

Circular Railway in Calcutta

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*284. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 231 on the 27th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the Calcutta Circular Railway Scheme; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार इतने अहम प्रदेश को क्यों इतना पिछड़ा हुआ रक्खे हुए है । कलकत्ते में इतनी जल्दी जल्दी ट्रैफिक जैम हो जाता है और छः छः घंटे तक नहीं निकल सकता तब इस सकुलर रेलवे के बनाने में इतनी देर किये जाने का क्या कारण है ।

श्री शामनाथ : इसके लिए अभी एक कमेटी मुकर्रर हुई है और वह जो मुख्तलिफ अल्टरनेटिव्ज हैं उन पर गौर करेगी । लेकिन सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि जहां तक मेट्रोपोलिटन रेलवे का ताल्लुक है वह आया हमारी जिम्मेदारी है भी या नहीं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस कमेटी के मेम्बर कौन कौन हैं ।

श्री शामनाथ : यह जो कमेटी है उसमें रेलवे का रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव होगा, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव होगा और जो रोड अथारिटी है उस का भी रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव होगा ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Taking into account the immediate and intensely urgent requirement of Calcutta to have the circular railway, may I know whether the Government has accepted the policy of having this line or not?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): The Government has not accepted the policy. It has accepted the policy in this respect that something has got to be done, but which is the better mode of doing it is a matter of dispute. There is the question of the circular railway but that is not the final and the last answer to very big city like Calcutta. Therefore, thought is given whether we should go in for a circular railway or the underground railway, the tube, which is the final answer. Therefore, on that the final decision has not yet been taken.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सर्कुलर रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में क्या बंगाल सरकार ने आपको कोई ऐसा सुझाव दिया है कि इसके जो वित्तीय पहलू होंगे उनमें वह अपना भी शेअर देंगे, और क्या इस बात को मान कर आप इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं, या कि इस पर विचार ही नहीं हुआ ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : यह सवाल तो पीछे उठेगा कि कितना पैसा लगेगा । सकुलर रेलवे होनी है या नहीं यह असली मामला है । यह बात बाद की है कि कितना पैसा लगेगा या कितना नुकसान होगा साल में । सर्कुलर रेलवे के बजाय अन्डरग्राउंड रैलवे भी हो सकती है । वह होनी चाहिये या नहीं यह दूसरा सवाल हो जाता है । लेकिन you cannot do both. अगर अन्डरग्राउंड रेलवे करना होगा तो सर्कुलर रेलवे का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If I have understood the answer correctly, the matter is still under consideration. If so, may I know why the issue has been prejudged by the Member for Transportation, Railway Board—Shri Kripal Singh—who is reported by the press as having said in Calcutta on the 2nd January last that the estimated cost of the circular railway amounting to Rs. 50 crores could not be possibly met by the Government of India? Why have they prejudged it if the matter is still under consideration?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is not prejudging because the railway is a commercial organisation. So far as the Members of the Board are concerned, they do not talk politically. They only talk the language that they understand, that is, so far as this Rs. 50 crores is concerned, as to how it has got to be met. But the matter is not stuck on that Rs. 50 crores. I am quite sure with the help of the West Bengal Government, a remedy can be found out. But the question is, a final decision has to be taken as to whether it should be a circular railway or an underground railway. That according to me, is the most crucial point on which a decision must be taken.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आया अन्य बड़े शहरों में भी अन्डरग्राउंड रेलवे चलाने का सरकार का विचार है या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले कलकत्ते में चल लेने दीजिये, दूसरी जगहों के लिये बाद में देखा जायेगा ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the Minister's obvious appreciation of

the real need for this kind of thing in Calcutta, may I know if we can have a clear idea that the Government of India has taken the responsibility, financial and otherwise, with the assistance of the State Government, for either a circular railway or an underground railway about which the decision is still to be made?

Shri S. K. Patil: I suggested sometime back to the Chief Minister of West Bengal that this problem is so complex and intricate, because it is one of the world's biggest cities; it comes within the first ten cities of the world and that is not the end of it, because it is growing so fast that possibly it will eclipse many other cities in times to come. Therefore, the complexity of this problem must be very critically examined by the experts who know these things, as to how to solve this problem. We have come to the decision that that should be done immediately and I am proposing to do that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to press reports to the effect that he has already made a commitment to one of the hon. Members who is a member of the Working Committee coming from West Bengal, that a circular railway will be given to West Bengal in the coming Plan?

Shri S. K. Patil: But if I am in a position to give a cake, then a loaf need not be asked for. By that I mean that if we come to the decision that an underground railway is better, surely even that member or anybody here would not then demand a circular railway, which is after all a half answer or less than an answer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: So, either the one or the other will be given.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know whether in the near future there is any possibility of having an underground railway specially because of the condition of the soil obtaining at Calcutta and whether it will be only wastage of time considering that? May I know whether the construction of circular railway in its true perspective will be given attention to, because it has been judged for the last so many years?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says, it is being studied.

Shri Priya Gupta: It has been once judged and it has been refused. The Government of India knows that it is not possible to have underground railways there.

Mr. Speaker: They are studying it.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : चाहे रेलवे बोर्ड सरकुलर रेलवे जारी करे या अन्डर ग्राउन्ड रेलवे जारी करे, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह मोनो रेल सिस्टम जारी किया जाएगा या दूसरा कोई सिस्टम ?

Shri S. K. Patil: Mono-rail also is one of these, but it is also on the ground and not under the ground.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Where does the hon. Minister's home town of Bombay stand in the race for underground railways?

Mr. Speaker: Bombay is not in the question.

Coal Reserves at Singrauli

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*285. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vast reserves of coal in the north-eastern part of the Singrauli Coal field have been found by the Indian Bureau of Minies as a result of detailed proving operations;

(b) if so, the quantum and the variety of coal expected to be available in this belt; and

(c) how long it will take to exploit these areas?

The Parliamentary Secretary, to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reserves of about 1,000 million tonnes of coal of grades I and II and about 1,500 million tonnes of coal of grade III and below have been proved.

(c) Development of one mine, namely, Jhingurdah Project has been taken up already. Another mine in this area may be developed later when National Coal Development Corporation secures firm orders from prospective consumers for the output from the second mine.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the fact that Government has been forced thrice to revise the coal target in the third Plan; how do Government reconcile themselves to excavate this reserve, and for what quality will they be able to lift in view of the coal already getting at the pithead?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): That is why we are not immediately excavating this. As the answer itself says, after the demand picks up, we will excavate it. For the present, the geological survey has proved the existence of coal. Depending on the demand, we will take it up later. Unfortunately it is only Grade I and Grade II and inferior coal.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the geological survey that has so far been taken up has already established the full reserve or is the survey still going on further?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As the answer indicates, even what we have known is thousands of millions of tonnes. So, the survey will be continuing not only here, but everywhere. We have enough of this grade of coal, but unfortunately we have not touched the metallurgical coal.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह जो सरकार की तजवीज है, यह प्रोजेक्ट कब तक कायम की जाएगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : यह कोल प्रोजेक्ट कायम करने का सवाल नहीं, अभी तो सरवे किया गया है, और क्योंकि यह हल्के किस्म का कोल है, इसलिये जब इसकी मांग होगी तो इसका प्रोडक्शन किया जाएगा ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has decided to utilise the services of NCDC or the private sector for this?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is only the NCDC. Part (c) of the answer clearly indicates that.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : इंटा बनाने और दूसरे कामों में इनफीरियर कोल लग सकता है और इसकी मांग बहुत ज्यादा है । यह सरकार कैसे कहती है कि इसकी मांग कम है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इंटा बनाने के लिए जिस किस्म के कोयले की जरूरत होती है वह पहले ही पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिल रहा है, उसकी कोई कमी नहीं है ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : देश में बहुत जगह आग के लिए गोबर जलाया जाता है । अभी कहा गया कि कुछ जगहों पर कोयला बहुत मिलता है और उसका यूज नहीं होता । मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब इतना ज्यादा कोयला मौजूद है तो उसको सरकार देश के सब हिस्सों में भेजने का क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है जिससे कि गोबर का जलाना बन्द हो और उसको खाद के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोल तो जमीन के नीचे होता है और गोबर तो जमीन के ऊपर होता है ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know how much of this proved coal reserve lies within the boundaries of

Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and how much of this proved coal area lies under the bed of the Rihand Lake?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is 2200 square kilometres. It is mostly in Sidi and Shadol Districts.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the proportion of it between Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and under the Rihand Lake?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is 1000 million tons of Grade I, 1500 million tons—all in Madhya Pradesh.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : सिंगरैली में 900 वर्गमील एरिया में कोयला निकलता है जिसमें बहुत सा कोयला अच्छा बतलाया गया है और बहुत सा बुरा, और जो बुरा कोयला है उस को उठाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है, जिससे आइन्दा खान को नुकसान होने की आशंका है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो घटिया दरजे का कोयला है उसको उठाने का सरकार क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : उसको उठाये जाने का अभी सवाल नहीं है । जब उसकी मांग होगी तो उसका प्रोडक्शन सरकार शरू करेगी । जहां तक ग्रेड 1 और 2 का सवाल है उस की कोई डिमांड नहीं है । अगर ग्रेड 3 के कोयले की मांग ओबरा और हिंडिल को पावर हाउसेज को हुई तो उसका प्रोडक्शन किया जाएगा ।

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know if the Government has considered the possibility of burning coal underground and generating power therefrom?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir; this aspect has not yet been considered.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जिस तेजी से कोयला निकाला जा रहा है उस तेजी से निकालते रहने पर कितने सकय नक भूमि आपको उत्तम किस्म का कोलया देती रहेगी जिससे आपका काम चल सके ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक इस तरह के कोयले का सवाल है उसका बहुत ज्यादा रिजर्व है और स्वामी जी को पचास सौ साल तक घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the big coal reserve at that place, may I know whether after full exploitation of that area there will be any affect on the price of coal in favour of the consumers?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This question does not arise out of this. This is with regard to particular coal seams.

Price of Cotton

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*286. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation has adopted a scheme to impose a measure of self-discipline in regard to purchase of cotton;

(b) the extent to which the mills have been able to obtain their cotton supply at or below the official ceiling levels;

(c) whether the Federation held out an assurance that it was prepared to buy throughout the current season any cotton offered at prices 5 per cent below the appropriate ceiling for different varieties; and

(d) the impact of this decision of the Federation on the market price?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation adopted recently a scheme to impose a measure of self-discipline in regard to the purchase of cotton, in view of the continued rising prices of cotton, many time piercing appropriate ceilings due to several factors including rush buying by all mills.

(b) The prices, as reported, have been around the appropriate ceilings and in some varieties have been piercing the ceilings. Mills are purchasing their supplies.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. There has not been much impact but this is reassuring to the trade growers that prices would not fall below that level.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the members have been asked by the Federation not to make forward purchases in excess of the delivery permit issued by the Federation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): This applies only to spot purchases.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Distribution of Raw Materials

*287. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan to examine the question of equitable distribution of raw materials as between the various sectors of industries and proper utilisation of raw materials have submitted its report; and

(b) if so, how far its recommendations have been implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibhudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Lokanathan Committee has still to make its Report. In November last, it made an interim recommendation that for the current half year (October-March, 1965) there should not be any cut in the existing foreign exchange allocation for the small scale sector whatever the seriousness of the foreign exchange situation might be, pending the final recommendations of the Committee. The Government of India gave this recommendation its most careful consideration but it has not been possible to maintain the allocations of foreign exchange for the small scale sector for the current half year at the same level as that of the previous half year, on account of substantial reduction in the overall foreign exchange availability.

However, the respect of raw materials for the chemical industries to be imported from rupee payment countries, it has been possible to secure a larger allotment for the year 1965 as compared with the previous year.

An additional *ad hoc* allotment of 50,000 tons of Russian pig iron has also been recently secured for the small scale industries.

Export Incentive Scheme

*288. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Balkrishna Singh:
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an analysis and assessment of the working of the Export Incentive scheme;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that this scheme has not resulted in substantially augmenting our foreign exchange earnings; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any further steps to examine the working of the above scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Export Promotion Schemes are always under review by Government. A Standing Committee of the Board of Trade also periodically reviews the working of the Export Promotion Schemes.

The actual export earnings have continously gone up and in practically all commodities, both in quantity and in value, have fetched larger export earnings in the last few years.

Further steps are also being taken by Government to increase our exports.

Prices of Motor Parts

*289. Shri Heda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that abnormal prices are being charged for motor parts and other equipments by the ancillary industries and manufacturing units; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb this tendency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Apart from the general complaint of the Automobile manufacturers that prices charged by the ancillary manufacturers are high as compared to the prices of similar imported components, no specific instance of the ancillary industry charging abnormal prices has come to Government's notice.

(b) Cost examination of some of the important ancillary units has been undertaken to assess the scope, if any, for reducing the prices.

Steel Plants

*290. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have requested the Union Government for the location of steel plants to be set up by Government in their respective States in view of the availability of high grade iron ore in those regions;

(b) whether their proposals have been examined; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in respect of each State Government's proposal?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have already obtained feasibility reports on setting up a steel plant in the Goa-Hospet and Bailadila-Visakhapatnam region as well as a detailed project report on a steel plant in the Neyveli-Salem region. The British American steelworks for India Consortium have been asked to study these reports and to recommend two possible sites to the Government to enable it to take decision about location of a new steelworks. The proposals of the State Governments would be given due consideration before taking a final decision in the matter.

Export of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore

*291. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of iron ore and manganese ore contracted to be exported to each of the foreign countries during 1962 to 1964;

(b) whether all the commitments have been fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the extent and reasons for the shortfall in the supply of these ores during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Two statements, giving the requisite information regarding iron and manganese ores, are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-3922/65].

(b) Deliveries have been made according to the commitments in the shipping programmes mutually agreed upon with the buyers from time to time.

(c) Does not arise.

खाद्यान्नों में वायदा व्यापार

*292. { श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश भर में जाली नामों से अनाज के वायदे के सौदे होते हैं जिस की जानकारी वायदा बाजार आयोग के अध्यक्ष को भी है जैसा कि उनके द्वारा जनवरी और फरवरी, 1964 में बम्बई तथा अन्य स्थानों में दिये गये वक्तव्यों से स्पष्ट है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वायदा बाजार आयोग ने अवैध व्यापार के मामलों की शिकायतों की जांच के लिये स्थानीय पुलिस अधिकारियों को नहीं भेजी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) सरकार इस अवैध व्यापार को पूरी तरह बन्द करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) खाद्यान्नों के वायदा व्यापार पर पूरी तौर पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है। फिर भी मुक्त वस्तुओं जैसे मैथी, अरहर चूनी, मूंग चूनी, सरसों के तेल की खली के नाम से चन्ना अरहर, मूंग, मटर आदि का कुछ अवैध वायदा व्यापार होने की शिकायतें की गई हैं। इस लिए सरकार ने पहले की कुछ मुक्त वस्तुओं जैसे मैथी, सरसों के तेल की खली, धनिया, अरहर चूनी, मूंग चूनी, इमली के बीज, इमली के बीज की खली और अन्य वस्तुओं के वायदा व्यापार पर भी पिछले वर्ष से प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। तब से इस अवैध व्यापार की बहुत कुछ रोक थाम हो गई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। वायदा बाजार आयोग द्वारा 1961 से लेकर अब तक अवैध वायदा व्यापार सम्बन्धी 63 शिकायतें, सम्बद्ध पुलिस अधिकारियों को जांच व आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिये भेजी गयी हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) अवैध वायदा व्यापार को रोकने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये गये हैं व कुछ अन्य उठाने का प्रस्ताव है। ऐसा करने के लिये कुछ ऐसी निबोध वस्तुओं पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायगा जिनके नाम से अनाज का अवैध व्यापार चलाया जा रहा था ; कुछ अन्य वस्तुओं के विषय में होने वाले असहस्तांतरणीय विशिष्ट सुपुर्दगी करारों पर रोक लगाई जायगी ; स्थानीय पुलिस को वायदा व्यापार के अवैध अड्डों के विरुद्ध तीव्र अभियान चलाने को कहा जायगा और यथासमय वायदा सविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम में कुछ संशोधन कर अनियमितताओं की गुंजाइश को समाप्त किया जायगा।

Mining Cost of Coal

*293. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the usual mining cost of coal per tonne mined by the N.C.D.C. and how the same compares with the private collieries;

(b) the economical measures taken by the N.C.D.C. to reduce the cost of mining operation and thus be able to compete with private collieries; and

(c) whether it is a fact that N.C.D.C. has employed people in excess of the actual requirement and whether any study has been made in that regard and if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The cost of production varies from mine to mine depending upon the various factors that affect costs, such as the peculiar geological conditions, mining methods employed and the total output, the last-named element being, in turn, related to market conditions. It is, therefore, not possible to make a proper comparison of costs in the National Coal Development Corporation with costs in privately-owned collieries which themselves are numerous and whose financial results vary widely. On the whole the average cost in the National Coal Development Corporation during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 23.21 per tonne.

(b) Irrespective of the question of competing with private collieries, the Corporation is taking measures to rationalise its operations and to effect economies by the better utilisation of plant and machinery and personnel. Such measures are under constant review to ensure their effectiveness.

(c) No, Sir. The number of employees was originally commensurate with the development programme envisaged by the National Coal Development Corporation, but latterly, production has had to be limited and several new schemes slowed down due to the slump in the demand for coal. The situation is under constant review and action is being taken as and when necessary to effect economies including reduction in the number of employees.

Seizure of Contraband Steel

*294. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 574 on the 18th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has completed the investigation about the contraband steel seized on the 31st October, 1964 from the Motia Khan Market in Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The cases are still under investigation.

Allotment of Scooters to Government Employees

*295. **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
Shri Siddananjappa:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. Venkatasubbiah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri V. K. Ramaswamy:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued orders whereby a higher pay ceiling has been fixed for the allotment of scooters and motor cycles to Government employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that by these orders a large number of employees have been deprived of the facility of getting allotment of scooters out of the Government quota as also from the market as they had depended on Government quota; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help Government employees in lower pay groups especially those whose applications for allotment of scooters are pending with the Ministry for more than a year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A minimum pay limit has been fixed in view of the wide gap between the demand from Government employees and the actual availability of scooters for allotment to them.

(c) and (d). The Central Government quota of scooters is meant mainly to meet the priority requirements of Government employees. The considerations that govern allotment of priority are firstly whether the possession of a scooter is essential for the applicant in the efficient discharge of his duties and secondly, whether he is in a position to purchase and maintain a scooter. Naturally every Government employee who sends an application cannot get a priority allotment. While Government employees may have a chance, sooner or later, for being considered for priority allotment, it is open to them to book their orders for scooters in the market in the normal way, instead of solely depending upon the Government quota. The intention has never been that every employee who puts in an application has to be allotted a scooter from this quota.

Indo-Ceylonese Trade Pact

*296. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Ceylonese Trade Agreement has been modified; and

(b) if so, the directions in which the modifications have been carried out?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, as a result of recent discussions with the Ceylonese authorities, the Trade arrangement for the year 1965 has been concluded on the same pattern as for the previous years, within the framework of the Indo-Ceylon Trade Agreement.

Railway Medical Officers

*297. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Railway Medical Officers asking for better emoluments and status; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from time to time from Assistant Surgeons for improvement in their scales of pay, non-practising allowance chances of promotion and grant of gazetted status. The Government have reviewed the

matter and liberalised their service conditions to the extent considered justified as indicated below:

(i) The scale of pay of Rs. 335-20-475-25-575-EB-25-650 has been allotted, which is higher than the equivalent of the Prescribed Scale, Rs. 340-575 which was recommended by the Second Pay Commission.

(ii) Restricted non-practising allowance has been granted at the rate of 20 per cent of the pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 125 per mensem.

(iii) Honorary Gazetted rank has been granted to all Assistant Surgeons on completion of 5 years service.

(iv) Scope of promotion has been improved by creating 300 more posts in the regular gazetted cadre of Assistant Medical Officers (Grade Rs. 375-25-500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—30—830—35—900).

Industrial Licences Procedure

*298. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Secretaries of the economic ministries of the Government of India was recently convened to consider measures for streamlining the registration and industrial licensing procedures;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the meeting; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of further speeding up procedures for the registration and licensing of industrial units is under the consideration of the Government.

Strike Threat by Colliery Workers

*299. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the decision taken by about 45,000 colliery workers of the National Coal Development Corporation in Hazaribagh district of Bihar to go on a one-day token strike in the first week of March, 1965 against the policy of reducing and restricting coal production in the public sector and its refusal to pay minimum bonus to workers in accordance with the Bonus Commission's recommendations; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to look into their grievances and to avert the strike?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Coal Workers Union at Giridih has served a notice on the National Coal Development Corporation proposing to call a strike by the workers of the collieries of the National Coal Development Corporation in the District of Hazaribagh if certain demands were not met by the 28th February, 1965. Some of the issues raised by the Coal Workers Union at Giridih are under consideration by the National Coal Development Corporation and the Government. A procedure has been prescribed for workers seeking redress of genuine grievanances. While the National Coal Development Corporation and the Government are prepared to consider legitimate grievances of workers made in the prescribed manner, they are not

prepared to concede demands made under threat of strike.

Textile Industry

*300. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the resolution passed by the Indian National Textile Workers' Federation on the 30th December, 1964, requesting Government to take over the management of "mismanaged" units in the textile industry in the country as well as the concerns which were closed down as being "uneconomic"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problem of the closed mills today is only marginal as about 9 mills, the smallest number in last decade and more, are closed. Of this also 3 or 4 units are likely to start in this year.

Government are, however, keeping a close watch over the textile mills in the country, including the "mismanaged" and "uneconomic" units, and taking action under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, whenever necessary.

South-Central Railway Zone

*301. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri A. P. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the progress made so far in the formation of the proposed 'South-Central Railway Zone' with headquarters at Secunderabad?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Action is in hand to implement the decision that was announced in Parliament on 23rd December 1964 to form a new Zone called the South Central Railway Zone with headquarters at Secunderabad.

For the Zone to function properly, a number of buildings have to be constructed, both for office as well as for residential accommodation. Accordingly arrangements have been made for acquiring the necessary land for housing the buildings. This scheme for land and buildings costing Rs. 3·20 crores has been included in the Budget demands which are now before the House. The actual construction of the buildings will commence after the funds are voted by Parliament, meanwhile preparation of plans, tender schedules and all other preliminary arrangements are in hand.

The very object of formation of this new Zone being to increase efficiency, it is necessary to ensure that the least possible dislocation is caused in the process of establishing the zone. Hence it is essential to have a certain minimum of office accommodation and housing before the zonal headquarters is established and set functioning. Together with the planning for the accommodation, staff planning is also being done and both Central and Southern Railways are examining how much staff at headquarters they can release consequent on the reduction in their work-load on the formation of the new Zone, so that such staff may be employed at the Headquarters' Organisation at Secunderabad.

It is expected that the considerable preliminary work and arrangements to be done as explained above before the Zone can actually function will take roughly about a year.

Steel Target for Fourth Plan

631. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the exact position of steel production in the country at the end of the Third Five Year Plan and the target of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the measures adopted or to be adopted to reach the said targets;

(c) whether two more new steel plants are likely to be commissioned during the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the exact position thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The production expected in 1965-66 is about 7·3 million ingot tonnes. The Fourth Plan programme for steel envisages a total ingot steel capacity of 16·5 million tonnes ingots and a production of 14·5 million tonnes of ingot steel by 1970-71.

(b) The main reasons for shortfall in production in the Third Plan period is the delay in the expansion programme of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants as well as in setting up of the Bokaro Steel works. Steps have been taken to expedite these. The Fourth Plan target is proposed to be achieved by further expansion of the existing steel plants and by setting up at least one new steelworks. Action in this regard is in progress.

(c) and (d). It has been decided to set up a Steel Plant in the Public Sector at Bokaro during the Fourth Plan Period. Apart from Bokaro, at least another steelworks is expected to be commissioned during the Fourth Plan Period. To decide about the location of this steelworks, an agreement has been concluded with the British American Steelworks for India Consortium. The Consortium have been asked to study the feasibility reports on the Goa-Hospet and Bailadila-Visakhapatnam regions as well as the Detailed Project Report on the Neyveli-Salem region and to recommend by May, 1965, two possible sites. Thereafter, the Government will take a decision about the location of the new steelworks.

Development of Industries in Rajasthan

652. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received from the Rajasthan Government for providing incentives for the development of industries in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the action taken or being taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Carpet Factories

653. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 207 on the 14th February, 1964 and state whether any decision has since been reached on the establishment of carpet factories in Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A 'Letter of Intent' intimating Government's willing to consider their application for the issue of a licence for the manufacture of 16,000 sq. yds. per month of tufted carpets at Kota, with a validity period of six months, was issued to a party in Rajasthan in the last week of September, 1964, provided they were willing to accept certain conditions prescribed in this behalf. Further, the party has also been requested to submit firm proposals *inter alia* relating to the arrangements made for the

import of machinery, marketing of carpets abroad etc. within the said period of six months. The party's reactions are awaited.

Amenities for Passengers on Northern Railway

654. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided during 1963-64 for providing amenities for passengers on stations between Bikaner and Sadulpur on the Northern Railway;

(b) the nature of amenities provided station-wise; and

(c) the total amount spent on them during that year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Rs. 26,000|-

(b) Provision was made to cover a portion of cost of providing the following amenities at stations:—

Station	Nature of amenities
Bikaner . .	Provision of retiring room and a refreshment room.
Ratangarh .	Covering over passenger platform.
Churu .	Extension to the passenger hall and provision of flush latrines.
Churu .	Covering over passenger platform.

Electrification of 7 railway station platforms, waiting halls and station building.

(c) Rs. 7,000|-

Bikaner-Delhi Mail

655. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a serious overcrowding leading to great inconvenience to the public in Bikaner-Delhi mail warranting the starting of an additional direct train between Bikaner and Delhi as there is no other train barring the above mail and especially on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays in a week when it is most difficult even for Bikaner Mail to cope with the traffic; and

(b) whether Government have received representations to start an additional direct train, and if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is some overcrowding on Bikaner Mails on certain sections.

(b) Yes; due to non-availability of line capacity on the Delhi-Rewari Section, it has not been found feasible to introduce an additional train. As the Bikaner Mails are running full load, it is also not possible to augment the existing number of coaches on them.

जमालपुर वर्कशाप के लिस्टर ट्रक चालक

656. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जमालपुर वर्कशाप के लिस्टर ट्रक चालकों ने रेलवे बोर्ड के सचिव के पास शिकायत भेजी है कि उनकी श्रेणी को कुशल कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी में नहीं रखा गया है जैसा कि वेतन आयोग ने समान श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के साथ किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। पूर्व रेलवे को।

(ख) 'रेल कर्मचारी वर्गीकरण न्यायाधिकरण' (Railway workers' classification Tribunal) ने लिस्टर ट्रक चालकों की ड्यूटी का मूल्यांकन करने के

बाद उन्हें अर्ध-कुशल कोटि में रखा है। इसलिए उनके वर्गीकरण को अर्ध-कुशल से कुशल कोटि में संशोधित करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

Import of Sulphur and Rock Phosphate

657. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the existing system of import of sulphur and rock phosphate; and

(b) whether any difficulties are being experienced in importing the requisite quantities at the economic price?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The import of refined sulphur is not allowed. Import of all other grades of sulphur is allowed only under A.I.D. loan from the U.S.A. The total requirements of the scheduled industries are imported through the agents of M|s. Sulphur Export Corporation of New York and distributed among the actual users as per allocations made by the Directorate General of Technical Development at prices approved by the Government. Imports are also effected from the U.S.A. through established importers under A.I.D. loan for meeting the requirements of other consumers. In the current year arrangements have also been made to import a small amount of sulphur from Canada under the Colombo Plan arrangements. These imports are handled by the State Trading Corporation.

Import of rock phosphate is canalised through the State Trading Corporation and is distributed among consumers as per allocations made by the Directorate General of Technical Development.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Theft in a Goods Train

658. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious theft was committed in a goods train by stopping the running train near village Rampur few miles from the Ganj-Khawaja Railway Station on the Grand Chord Section of the Eastern Railway on the night of the 5th February, 1965;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the approximate loss caused to the Railways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) On 5-2-1965, train No. GMP 006 Down left Mughalsarai Down Departure Yard at 20-00 hrs. This train stopped once between East Fly over Cabin and Ganj-Khawaja stations from 20-25 hrs. to 20-45 hrs. and again between Ganj Khawaja and Chandauli Majwar stations from 21-00 hrs. to 21-45 hrs. due to disconnection of those pipes. When the train arrived at Chandauli Majwar at 21-55 hrs. the door of wagon No. 67516 ex-Mughalsarai to Daltanganj was found open by the Railway Protection Force and the train Guard. The wagon was resealed and when the contents were checked at Daltanganj on 13-2-1965, 6 packages were found short. The Govt. Railway Police Mughalsarai have registered a case U|s 379 I.P.C. and are investigating into it. As a result of search in the affected area, the Railway Protection Force Mughalsarai recovered 23 pairs of course sarees and one bunch of iron clips worth Rs. 260|-.

(c) Rs. 1,800|- approximately.

Railway Bridge Across "Vamsadara"

659. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of a second railway bridge across the river 'Vamsadara' on Waltair-Howrah Section of South Eastern Railway will be taken up;

(b) whether any plan and estimate therefor have been drawn up; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) As part of the scheme for doubling the line between Palasa and Vizianagaram, a second bridge over river Vamsadara is being constructed.

(b) Yes.

(c) The second bridge referred to in part (a) above consists of 18 spans of 80 ft. each and is estimated to cost Rs. 45.34 lakhs. It is being built adjacent to the existing bridge.

Stolen Railway Goods

660. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stolen railway goods and copper wire worth thousands of rupees were recovered from a businessman in Pipraich Town in Gorakhpur District on the 10th February, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any Railway official or officials were involved in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of arrest of one criminal named Babu Lal S|o Bishwanath, resident of village Sidhaulia, police station Pipraich Distt., Gorakhpur, while committing theft of Axle Brass at Ramkola station on 9-2-1965, valuable clues regarding disposal of stolen railway materials and their receivers were disclosed by him. Accordingly, on 10-2-1965 a raid was arranged by Railway Protection Force, Gorakhpur in collaboration with Government Railway Police, Gorakhpur and Civil Police Pipraich. Various copper, brass and aluminium materials, mostly with railway marks, were recovered from a firm of M|s Ramjas Rai Juthamal of Pipraich. The value of the materials recovered is Rs. 20,000|- approximately.

(c) The case is still under police investigation. Only accused Radhey Shyam son of Juthamal of Pipraich, was taken into custody by the Govt. Railway Police.

Railway Personnel of Vedaranniyan Railway Station

661. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Collector of Thanjavur lodged a complaint against the railway personnel at the Vedaranniyan (Kodiakarai) railway station (Tiruchirapalli Division of the Southern Railway) for the inadequate arrangements made during the recent Mahodayam festival there and also for their objectionable behaviour; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

स्टेशनों पर तथा गाड़ियों में भोजन व्यवस्था

662. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें विभागीय भोजन व्यवस्था चालू होने के बाद रेलवे के कुछ

स्टेशनों पर और गाड़ियों में भोजन-व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में विशेषकर मध्य, पश्चिम तथा उत्तर रेलवे के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कोई प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं और उन का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) खान-पान व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किया जा रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में जो महत्वपूर्ण उपाय किये गये या किये जा रहे हैं, उनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(i) पर्यवेक्षण कर्मचारियों, जैसे निरीक्षकों और मैनेजरों तथा सभी रसोइये और बैरों को विशेष प्रशिक्षण देना ।

(ii) विभिन्न प्रकार के खाने की जो चीजें तैयार की जाती हैं, उनकी अनुसूची निर्धारित करना ।

(iii) अच्छी किस्म के सामान की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करना ।

(iv) प्रशीतन प्लान्ट, विलगन संयत्र जैसे रेफ्रिजरेटर, थर्मस, इन्सुलेट किये हुए चाय/काफी के बर्तन, गरम खाद्य और पेय पदार्थों को रखने के लिए गरम बक्सों आदि का अधिकाधिक उपयोग करना ।

(v) खाद्य पदार्थ परोसने आदि के लिए अविकारी इस्पात के बर्तनों का अधिकाधिक उपयोग करना ।

(vi) वर्दियों के निर्धारित मान को बढ़ाना और खासकर उन कर्मचारियों के, जो चलते-फिरते संस्थानों में नियुक्त हैं ।

(vii) प्रशासन को सलाह देने के लिए क्षेत्रीय और स्टेशन स्तर पर खान-पान सलाहकार समितियां नियुक्त करना ।

(viii) अधिक कड़ी निगरानी रखना ।

(ix) रसोईघर, पैंट्रीज, भंडार, भोजन-कक्ष और कर्मचारियों के लिए अधिक स्थान की व्यवस्था करने के लिए बड़ी लाइन के बड़े आकार के भोजन-यान बनाना ।

(x) भोजनों का मानकीकरण करना ।

Rubber Plantations in Kerala

663. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has recommended to Government that rubber plantations should not be allowed in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Kerala and Union Governments have accepted this recommendation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Murder of Railway Official

664. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an official of the North-Eastern Railway was found murdered at Shahpore Patore Station on the 16th December, 1964;

(b) if so, the causes of the murder; and

(c) whether the official was travelling in the 2nd Class female compartment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) No definite cause has yet been established by the police.

(c) No. The deceased was travelling in a first class compartment.

Development of Machine Tool Manufacturing Industries

665. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme is being evolved by Government in consultation with the newly set up Industrial Development Bank of India for securing a steady flow of capital on a long term basis to finance the development of the machine tool and other machinery manufacturing industries; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). No such specific scheme is being evolved. The Industrial Development Bank of India considers, on the basis of applications received, the long term financial requirements of the machinery manufacturing industries, on the merits of each case. It provides financial assistance by way of underwriting of share capital and by refinance of loans granted to the industries by other financial institutions.

लाइट रेलवे कम्पनियां

666. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
डा० सारावीश राय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में लाइट रेलवे कम्पनियों की उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) : (क) बहुत सी लाइट रेलें ऐसे क्षेत्रों को परिवहन-सेवा मुहैया करती हैं जिन में इन के बग़ैर परिवहन की काफी कठिनाइयां होतीं । इन में से कुछ रेलों पर यातायात बहुत अधिक है ।

(ख) संविदा के अनुसार, जब कभी इन में से किसी शाखा लाइन को ख़रीदने के लिए विकल्प का समय आता है, तो इस मामले में गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है । किसी लाइन को ख़रीदने का विकल्प लिया जाय या नहीं, इस बात का निर्णय करते समय वित्तीय और दूसरे सम्बन्धित पहलुओं पर विचार किया जाता है । इसके लिए जिन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है उन में से कुछ इस प्रकार है :—लाइन की प्रबन्ध-कुशलता, जनता को दी जाने वाली सेवा का स्तर, लाइन के प्रबन्ध का वर्तमान स्वरूप, आर्थिक दृष्टि से उसका लाभप्रद होना, दी जाने वाली किसी वार्षिक सहायता की रकम और वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अधीन पहले से ही जनता की सेवा में लगी हुई लाइन को ख़रीदने के लिए सीमित वित्तीय साधनों का एक भाग लगाने की वांछनीयता ।

Accidents at Railway Level Crossings

667. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of level-crossing accidents which occurred on

the Indian Railways (Zone-wise) during 1964 and how it compares with the corresponding figures for 1963 and 1962;

(b) the number of unmanned level-crossings (i) manned; and (ii) provided with automatic signal system during each year and the number which still remain unmanned; and

(c) the programme for manning the remaining level-crossings and providing them with proper signals to prevent further accidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The total number of level crossing accidents which occurred on the Indian Government Railways during 1962, 1963 and 1964 is given below zonewise.

Railway	1962	1963	1964
Central . .	14	5	6
Eastern . .	13	9	15
Northern . .	27	28	14
North Eastern . .	25	23	19
Northeast Frontier	33	26	34
Southern . .	30	29	28
South Eastern . .	14	15	15
Western . .	23	25	15
TOTAL .	179	160	146

(b) (i) 410 unmanned level crossings were manned during 1962 to 1964 as detailed below:

1962 . .	16
1963 . .	143
1964	251

(b) (ii) During 1963 at two level crossings warning bells were provided which are operated automatically with the approach of trains. These bells were provided for trial purposes only.

At present there are about 20,000 unmanned level crossings on the Indian Government Railways.

(c) A phased programme has already been drawn out in consultation with the State Governments to man those important unmanned level crossings where manning is justified.

The level crossings to be so manned will be considered along with those already manned for provision of signals.

Movement of Goods Traffic

668. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a priority schedule has been laid down by the Railway Administrations for the movement of goods traffic; and

(b) if so, the relative priority laid down for effecting the movement of foodgrains on account of State Governments, Central Government and the trade?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The relative priority for the movement of foodgrains on Central Government, State Governments and trade account is as under:—

(i) Movement of foodgrains, including 'Fines' of wheat viz. Atta, Suji and Rawa, on Central Government account, as approved by the Railway Board. Priority 'B'

(ii) Programmed movements of foodgrains sponsored by the State Governments or Union Territories and accepted by Railways. Priority 'C'

(iii) Movement of wheat and wheat products (inter-state or in-

tra-state) on trade account. Priority 'D'

(iv) Movement of de-controlled rice, paddy and their products on trade account from one State to another. Priority 'D'.

(v) Traffic not covered by the above is cleared under item 'E' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule for which commodity quotas separately for foodgrains and some other commodities are given.

Kartal-Kamasin and Jhansi-Manikpur Rail Link

669. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pande
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people of Bundelkhand regarding linking up of Kartal and Kamasin area with Jhansi-Manikpur line for which surveys were completed and material collected, and demarcation made as early as in 1929; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Representations have been received for construction of a Railway line from Kartal to Kamasin. Earlier investigations (conducted between the year 1926 to 1938) revealed that the line would not be remunerative. Present day cost of construction may be much more than estimated then, and, naturally, the project will be more unremunerative. With the limited funds and resources available for construction of new lines, the chances of taking up this line for construction in the near future appear to be slim.

Railway Employees

670. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the railway employees who were dismissed and discharged after the July 1960 strike have not yet been reinstated;

(b) if so, the number of such employees on each Railway; and

(c) whether these cases are still under consideration of Government.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Sixty-one employees who were dismissed/removed from service and twelve employees who were discharged from service, have not been taken back to duty.

(b)

Railway	No. of Railway employees who were dismissed/ removed and were not taken back.	No. of employees who were discharged and not taken back.
Central .	27	
Northern .	11	3
North-Eastern	1	
Southern .	5	..
South-Eastern	2	2
Western] .	11	7
Integral Coach Factory	4	..
TOTAL. .	61	12

(c) No.

Ticketless Travellers

671. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total number of

ticketless travellers detected in the Delhi Division of the Northern Railways and the amount of fines recovered during the period from the 1st January 1964 to 31st December, 1964?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The total number of passengers detected travelling without tickets was 261,288; the amounts of fares, excess charges and fines recovered were Rs. 5,59,021, Rs. 2,28,460 and Rs. 18,888 respectively.

Freight Rates for Iron

672. **Shri R. G. Dubey**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the Railway freight rates for iron and steel scraps to encourage their collection in up-country centres in view of the assurance given by the Ministry of Steel to the Iron and Steel Scrap Association of India; and

(b) if so, the nature of the concession proposed to be offered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A request for reduction in freight rates generally for Iron and Steel Scrap has been under examination and has not been agreed to. In the Budget proposals the rate for this scrap has, in fact, been enhanced.

The further question of feasibility of a reduction in freight rates for export traffic in Iron & Steel scrap is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce.

International Team of Trade Experts

673. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1571 on the 18th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the International Team of trade experts that visited India to study our export efforts;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained therein; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The report has not yet been received by Government.

Girl's Body in a Railway Compartment at Pathankot

674. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the body of a young girl was found in a box in a railway compartment at Pathankot railway station in the last week of December, 1964;

(b) if so, whether the body was identified; and

(c) whether the culprits have since been arrested?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, a dead body of a young woman was recovered from a box left in a third class compartment of Pathankot Express after its arrival at Pathankot station.

(b) In spite of the best efforts on the part of Government Railway Police, the dead body remained unidentified.

(c) No arrest have so far been made.

Diva-Panvel Rail Link

675. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the Diva-Panvel Rail Link upto Mangalore; and

(b) if so, how long it will take to achieve this object?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b) Construction of Panvel-Apta section is in progress. The feasibility|viability of extending this line upto Dasgaon|Ratnagiri is now being examined. Further projection of the line upto Mangalore is not contemplated immediately.

Cement Corporation

676. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 37 on the 19th February, 1965 and state:

(a) the aims and objects of the newly set up Cement Corporation of India;

(b) whether the appointment of the Chairman and the Board of Directors of the Corporation has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The aims and objects of the Cement Corporation are:—

(i) Survey, prospecting and proving of cement-grade limestone deposits in the country.

(ii) Installation of sufficient capacity for the manufacture of cement in the public sector to help achieve the cement production targets likely to be set for the Fourth Plan.

(iii) All ancillary and supporting activity connected with the growth of the cement industry and the development of expertise.

(b) and (c). The Board of Directors will consist of one honorary non-official Chairman, one whole-time Director who will be Managing Director and chief executive and seven part-time Directors of who two will be non-officials.

Export of Monkeys

677. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) wheher it is a fact that there has been, of late, a steep fall in the export of monkeys which are in great demand in U.S. for preparing polio-vaccine in view of increased competition from S.E. Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to gain the market in the interest of earning foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Total exports of monkeys have been declining of late. Exports to U.S.A., however, increased in the last year 1963-64 to 47065 Nos. from 41082 Nos. in 1961-62 and 42466 Nos. in 1962-63. This is not a commercial commodity and as such no promotional measures are taken.

Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation

678. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives given to the talented film producers to sell the export rights to the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation recommends grant of licences for import of coloured raw films to the talented producers of coloured pictures who sell the export rights thereof to the Corporation. This enables the producers to obtain in advance the raw materials that are not available indigenously, without having to secure themselves firm orders from abroad.

It is too early to assess the results of the facility mentioned above, as it has been introduced recently.

Import of Photographic Goods

679. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of licences granted to the established Importers for import of photographic goods in 1956 and 1964 respectively;

(b) the number of parties which became entitled to receive import licences for photographic goods on performances made against "liberal licences" during the period from 1954 to 1956 and the total amount so involved; and

(c) whether it is a fact that many licences are still being granted to various parties as established Importers who according to the declared policy did not have any past performances before the financial year 1955-56 and are not entitled to receive them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total value of licences granted to Established Importers during the current period i.e. April 1964—March 1965 (upto 5-12-1964) is Rs. 31·70 lakhs as compared to Rs. 196·29 lakhs in 1956.

(b) Separate records for the parties who became entitled to receive import licences for Photographic Goods on the basis of their performance made against "liberal licensing" during 1954—1956 are not maintained. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the number of such parties.

(c) No, Sir. Licences to Established Importers are being granted strictly according to the declared policy against their past performance during the basic period which was extended upto financial year 1955-56.

Begging on Platforms

680. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale begging on Railway platforms and in running trains; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to eliminate this nuisance from platforms and running trains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Government are aware that beggars are to be found on some station platforms and in some running trains.

(b) A statement showing the measures taken to combat beggar nuisance is given below.

Statement

Measures adopted by the Railways in this regard are:—

(i) Special drives with the aid of Railway Police especially at bigger stations;

(ii) Formation of special squads of TTEs and Sainiks of the Railway Protection Force for dealing with this evil;

(iii) Seeking public co-operation, through exhibition of posters, announcements over loud speakers, etc., requesting the public to refrain from giving alms to beggars;

(iv) Posting of TTEs in plain clothes to travel over certain sections; and

(v) as a long term measure, replacing of old types of passenger coaches by coaches having foot-boards only at the entrance, to prevent beggars moving from compartment to compartment on running trains.

अलीगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन

681. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 दिसम्बर, 1964 को अलीगढ़ के रेलवे स्टेशन के स्थानीय स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय पर केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग तथा रेलवे अधिकारियों ने छापा मार कर कुछ खुफिया कागजात पकड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बीच इस मामले की जांच कर ली गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 7-12-1964 को उत्तर रेलवे के चौकसी दस्ते ने विशेष पुलिस सिब्बन्दी (Special Police Establishment) की सहायता से स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय पर छापा मारा और कुछ कागजों को अपने कब्जे में कर लिया । ये कागज गुप्त किस्म के नहीं हैं । मालूम हुआ कि स्टेशन मास्टर ने कुछ फ़र्जी पार्सल भारिकों को दर्ज कर के उन के नाम पर पैसा ले लिया है ।

(ख) और (ग). आगे छानबीन करने के लिए यह मामला विशेष पुलिस सिब्बन्दी के हवाले कर दिया गया है और जांच हो रही है

भारत दर्शन यात्रायें

682. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :
श्री चांडक :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार प्रति वर्ष भारत दर्शन यात्राओं पर अत्यधिक व्यय करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिए 1964–65 में कितनी रेलगाड़ियां चलाई गई और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ग) ये गाड़ियां किन किन स्टेशनों से चलाई जाती हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). उन पर होने वाले खर्च के लेखे हर गाड़ी के लिए अलग-अलग नहीं रखे जाते । 1964–65 के वित्तीय वर्ष में अब तक तीर्थ यात्रियों, किसानों, पर्यटकों आदि के लिए 18 स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलायी गयीं, जिनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :–

स्टेशन से	स्पेशल गाड़ियों की संख्या
अंकलाव	1
बम्बई सेंट्रल	2
मियागाम	1
बेलार्ड पियर	3
खंभात	1
गोझारिया	2
नाणा	1
जवाई बांध	1
रानी	1
हवड़ा	1
धनबाद	1
नयी दिल्ली	1
अमृतसर	1
जगाधरी	1
	18

नेपाल में सीमेंट और इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग

683. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े : }

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1964 के मध्य में नेपाल से बारह सदस्यों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल भारत आया था और उसने नेपाल में सीमेंट और इंजीनियरिंग उद्योगों की स्थापना के बारे में भारत सरकार से बातचीत की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बातचीत का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विश्वबेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) नेपाल से ऐसा कोई भी प्रतिनिधिमंडल दिसम्बर, 1964 के मध्य में भारत नहीं आया।

(ख) प्रश्न हीं नहीं उठता :

Trade with U.S.S.R.

684. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 583 on the 18th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since decided as to the nature and extent of articles to be imported from and exported to the U.S.S.R. under the trade agreement between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this connection?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The trade agreement recently concluded with the U.S.S.R. provides for exchange of goods to the extent of Rs. 100—125 crores each way on a balanced basis. The articles to be imported from, and exported to, the U.S.S.R. were specified in the schedules attached to the Trade Agreement signed on the 10th June, 1963.

Ladders in First Class Compartments

685. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ladders have been removed from first class compartments in a number of trains;

(b) if so, the reasons for removing the ladders; and

(c) the alternative arrangements made to help the passengers who are allotted upper first class berths?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Originally ladders had been provided in first class compartments of a few corridor coaches. Footstep arrangement has since been adopted as a more suitable alternative to ladders to help passengers to climb up to the upper berths in I class compartments. Accordingly, footstep arrangements instead of ladders are being provided in I class compartments.

बस्तर में इस्पात संयंत्र

686. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बस्तर में इस्पात का एक संयंत्र लगाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परियोजना पर कितनी पूंजी लगने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) विदेशी सहायक का क्या नाम है और परियोजना के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) चौथी योजना अवधि में एक नये इस्पात कारखाने के स्थान-निर्धारण के बारे में निर्णय ब्रिटिश अमेरिकन स्टील वर्क्स फार इंडिया कन्सर्टियम की सिफारिश मिल जाने के पश्चात किया जाएगा। कन्सार्टियम से कहा गया है कि वे बैलाडिला–विशाखापटनम और गोआ-हासपेट क्षेत्रों में इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में शक्यता प्रतिवेदन तथा नैवली-सेलम क्षेत्र में इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तृत प्रायोजना का अध्ययन करे और सरकार को दो सम्भव स्थानों के बारे में अपनी सिफारिशें दे। सिफारिशों के मई, 1965 तक प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Investments in Steel Projects

687. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of investment made for each of the steel plants at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela under the following heads:

(i) Plant;

(ii) Township with all ancillary services;

(iii) Miscellaneous items not covered under the above two items, if any; and

(b) the steps taken about the cost control during construction of the plant and also operational stage?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The amount of the Capital Expenditure incurred upto 31st March, 1964, in respect of steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur is given below:

	One million Tonne Plant	Expansion
	(Rupees in millions)	
Rourkela :		
Plant .	2210·4*	331·6
Township and Mines	260·5	40·5
Bhilai :		
Plant .	1506·0**	487·0
Township & Ancillaries	511·0**	69·0
Durgapur :		
Plant . .	1579·52	76·88
Township and Ancillaries	369·99	38·02

*Includes expenditure on Fertilizer Plant and Pipe Plant.

**The distribution between Plant and Township & Ancilaries in respect of One-Million-Tonne Plant at Bhilai is on an approximate basis.

(b) Plant Construction

Cost Control Cells have been set up under the Chief Engineers who are incharge of construction to keep a continuous watch over construction costs. Wherever possible, plant products are pressed into use as construction material, *e.g.* blast furnace slag is used in road construction and as ballast for rail tracks. Similarly scrap steel from mills is used for fabrication of unimportant structures like railings, ladders, etc.

Production Cost Control

A constant watch is kept over the cost of production which is reviewed regularly in monthly meetings held at the plants. Economies are effected in the cost of production through the application of improved operational techniques, the maximising of production and yields, better recovery of sceap leading to a reduction in the use of purchased scrap in the Steel

Melting Shop, special efforts to reduce coke rate in the Blast Furnace, the maximum utilisation of available rolling hours in the rolling mills, etc.

Trade Delegations

688. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign trade delegations that visited India and the number of Indian trade delegations which went abroad from September, 1964 to date; and

(b) the names of countries with whom trade agreements have been entered into during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) From September 1964 to the end of February, 1965 four foreign trade delegations visited India and 12 Indian official trade delegations went abroad.

(b) During this period trade agreements/arrangements were concluded with Pakistan, Ceylon and East Germany. Protocols with Jordan and Iraq were signed extending the period of validity of trade agreements with them. Fresh arrangements for trade exchanges were also entered into with U.A.R., Jordan and Iraq.

Cooperative Credit Societies on Northern Railway

689. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Credit Societies and Co-operative Consumer Stores functioning at present on the Northern Railway; and

(b) the number of such stores to be opened during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. of Co-operative Credit Societies—5.

No. of Co-operative Consumer Stores functioning at present—35.

(b) No. of Co-operative Credit Societies—Nil.

No. of Co-operative Consumer Stores—8.

Jawanwala Shahar-Gular Railway Line

690. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 261 on the 2nd June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Project report for laying a Railway line between Jawanwala Shahar and Gular Stations on the Pathankot and Joginder Nagar Section has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Not yet. The Project Report was finalised initially in May, 1964. Subsequently the Beas Project authorities intimated certain revised data regarding reservoir level. This has necessitated a resurvey again. This resurvey was undertaken in October, 1964 and is now in progress. The fresh Project Report is expected to be ready by June, 1965.

Allocation of Cement

691. { Shri R. S. Pandey: / Shri Uikey: / Shri Radhelal Vyas:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of cement allocated to the Government of Mahdya Pradesh in 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) the cement actually made available to that Government during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The following figures indicate the allotment of cement and supplies made

to Madhya Pradesh under State Quota:—

Year	Allotment	Supply
	(in tonnes)	
1962-63 .	194,250	178,591
963-64 . .	277,510	202,371

Machine Tools Factory in Rajasthan

692. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan is going to have a machine tools factory in the public sector;

(b) if so, whether this will be set up in the State's Sector or Central Sector; and

(c) the types of machine tools proposed to be manufactured in the factory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The establishment, in the Central Sector, of two Machine Tool Factories—one for Medium Heavy Machine Tools with an annual capacity of 5000 tons and another for Grinding Machine Tools with an annual capacity of 3000 tons—with the assistance of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, is under consideration. Negotiations with a Czech team in this respect are in progress. Rajasthan is one of the States which are being considered for locating the two factories.

Manufacture of Automobiles

693. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state whether Government intend to introduce standardisation schemes for body building of automobiles in order to reduce the cost of manufacture?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): The question of standardising automobile bodies is receiving Government's attention.

Cement Factory at Bhilai

694. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a cement factory at Bhilai to utilise the slag of Bhilai Steel project;

(b) whether any detailed scheme has been worked out;

(c) whether this will be done indigenously; and

(d) whether this will be set up during the Third Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). Three schemes have been approved for setting up cement factories based on the utilization of the slag of Bhilai steel plant. The granulated slag expected to be available is about 950,000 tonnes.

(1) Hindustan Steel Ltd. have been given a letter of intent cement factory at Bhilai for an annual capacity of 600,000 tonnes utilizing about 300,000 tonnes of slag. Hindustan Steel Ltd. are preparing a project report in consultation with Soviet experts. This scheme is likely to be completed in the Fourth Plan period.

(2) M/s. Associated Cement Corporation Ltd. have already set up a factory at Jamul with an annual capacity of 20,000 tonnes of slag cement. This will utilize about 145,000 tonnes of granulated slag. The capacity of this Jamul slag cement factory

is expected to be doubled by the end of this year. A further expansion for an additional capacity of 500,000 tonnes has also been approved and is likely to be implemented in about two or three years time.

(3) The scheme of M|s. Kohli Finance Ltd. for setting up a slag cement Factory at Silyari, near Bhilai, for an annual capacity of 330,000 tonnes utilizing about 150,000 tonnes of slag is in a preliminary stage and is not likely to be commissioned before the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Construction of Bridges on Howrah-Panchkura Section

695. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges being constructed and reconstructed on Howrah-Panchkura Suburban Section for the third line;

(b) the expected total cost involved;

(c) whether the works are carried out departmentally or through contractors; and

(d) whether the paucity of labour and materials is hampering the progress of work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) 65 bridges are being constructed and no bridge is being reconstructed.

(b) Rs. 490 lakhs approximately.

(c) Works are being carried out through contractors.

(d) No.

Barsuan-Talchar Railway Line

696. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake the construction of railway lines connecting Rourkela directly with Cuttack through link line from Barsuan to Talchar; and

(b) if so, when the project is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Heavy Industries in Punjab

697. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the heavy industries suggested by the Punjab Government for being established in the Punjab State during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) the names of such industries as have been approved by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab, in their preliminary memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan, have suggested the following schemes under large scale industries for being included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of that State:

Name of the Project.

1. Seamless Tube Mill.
2. Pig Iron Plant.
3. Stainless Steel Plant.
4. Heavy Electrical Plant.
5. Forge Plant.
6. Agricultural Tractors and Farming Machinery.
7. Coke-oven Plant.
8. Oscilloscope Factory.
9. Machine Tools Plant.
10. Newsprint Mill and Cement Factory.

The Memorandum submitted by the State Government is still being examined in the Planning Commission and a decision on the inclusion or otherwise of these projects in the Fourth Five Year Plan can be taken later, after keeping in view the resources of the State Government and the size of the State Plan etc. The Government of Punjab had also suggested the location in Punjab of the following projects, likely to be set up by the Government of India during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the public sector:

(i) Ball & Roller Bearings Project.

(ii) Heavy Pumps and Compressors Project.

(iii) New Unit for Heavy Electrical Equipment.

No decision on the location of any of these projects has so far been taken.

Corruption in Northern Railway Accounts Department

698. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of malpractices and corruption against the gazetted and non-gazetted staff of the Northern Railway Accounts Department which are being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation and Special Police Establishment from the 1st April, 1964 to 31st. December, 1964; and

(b) the number of cases, in which the investigations have been completed and disciplinary action taken against the officials concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Nine cases containing various allegations such as misappropriation of cash, possession of disproportionate assets, short remittance, dishonestly drawing house rent allowance etc. have been registered by Special Police Establishment during this period against Railway Employees of the Accounts Department working in different divisions of the Northern Railway.

(b) Investigations have been completed in three cases and all the three have been referred back to this administration for the departmental action which is in progress.

Vending Contractors of Delhi Division.

699. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the names of vending contractors of Delhi Division on the Northern Railway who have been fined on complaints from the public three times or more by the Railway Administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): During the period since 1949, there are 19 contractors on the Delhi Division of Northern Railway who have been fined three times or more on complaints from the public.

A statement showing the names of these contractors is given below.

Statement

1. Shri H. Manohar, Delhi.
2. M/s Hans Raj & Sons, Saharanpur.
3. Shri Kedar Nath, Shahadara.
4. M/s Vikreta Sehkari Samiti, Ghaziabad.
5. M/s K. Deep Chand & Sons, Delhi.
6. Shri Harbans Lal, Meerut City.
7. M/s Dewan Chand & Sons, Rupar.
8. M/s Kartar Singh & Sons, Saharanpur.

9. M/s Faqir Chand Amir Chand, Delhi.

10. M/s Kaley Khan Wali Mohd. Saharanpur.

11. M/s Amolak Chand Ram Avtar, Ghaziabad.

12. Shri Amolak Ram, Sirhind.

13. M/s Dharam Devi Ram Chand, Meerut City.

14. Shri Ram Chand, Sonepat.

15. M/s Jai Ram & Sons, Jakhal.

16. M/s Daulat Ram & Sons, Bhatinda.

17. Shri Iqbal Nath, Bhatinda.

18. Shri Krishan Lal, Bhatinda.

19. M/s Sant Ram Roshan Lal, Panipat.

Manufacture of Cheap Cameras

700. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 550 on the 3rd October, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress made so far regarding the manufacture of cheap cameras in the country;

(b) whether negotiations with the collaborators have been completed; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The negotiations are still in progress.

Mineral Deposits in M. P.

701. **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mineral survey has been conducted in respect of iron ore and coal deposits in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the expected quantum of these minerals and the steps taken to exploit them?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reserves of iron ore estimated so far are of the order of 2,000 million tonnes and those of coal deposits are of the order of 36,000 million tonnes, as assessed by regional geological mapping.

The Bailadila iron ore deposits are being developed by the National Mineral Development Corporation for export to Japan and the Rajhara deposits are being exploited by Hindustan Steel Limited for the Bhilai Steel Plant.

So far as coal deposits are concerned, the National Coal Development Corporation is developing the following areas:

(i) Kurasia.
(ii) Sonawani.
(iii) Duman Hill.
(iv) Bisrampur.
(v) Banki.
(vi) Surakachhar.
(vii) Korba (Ramsagar).
(viii) Bhaskarpara.
(ix) Pathekhera.
(x) Churcha.
(xi) Singrauli-II (Jhingunda).
(xii) Jamuna.
(xiii) Korea.
(xiv) Bijuri.
(xv) Kutkona.
(xvi) Banikpur.

राजामुंद्री के निकट गोदावरी पर पुल

702. **श्री बड़े :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजामुंद्री के निकट गोदावरी पर रेलवे पुल बनाने के लिये ठेका दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इसे रेल एवं सड़क पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव था और तदनुसार इसके लिये टेण्डर मांग गये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या अब केवल रेल पुल बनाने के लिये ही ठेका दिया गया है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त स्थान पर सड़क पुल बनाने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) पुल की नींव और उसकी संरचना के निर्माण के लिए ठेका दिया गया है।

(ख) केवल रेलवे पुल बनाने के लिए कोई टेण्डर नहीं मंगाये गये थे।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) और (ङ). यदि उस जगह पर सड़क पुल बनाया जाये तो वह राज्य के एक मुख्य मार्ग पर पड़ेगा। इसलिए सड़क पुल की व्यवस्था के लिए राज्य सरकार जिम्मेदार है। राज्य सरकार और अन्य हितों के आग्रह पर रेलवे पुल में सड़क डेकिंग बनाने की सम्भावना की जांच की गयी थी। मालूम हुआ कि इसके निर्माण की लागत 215 लाख रुपये आयेगी। राज्य सरकार केवल 100 लाख रुपये देने को तैयार थी। परिवहन मंत्रालय ने यह कह कर बाकी रकम देने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की कि नदी के बहाव की ओर उस जगह से लगभग 20 मील की दूरी पर नदी की दोनों शाखाओं पर राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग पर वह दो सड़क पुल पहले ही बना चुका है। चूंकि रेलवे पुल के निर्माण में और देरी करने से इस खण्ड की परिवहन क्षमता पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ने की सम्भावना थी, इसलिए रेलवे पुल का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया गया है।

Singareni Collieries

703. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange proposed to be granted to M|s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. during 1965-66; and

(b) whether the above amount includes the expenditure to be incurred on the Thermal Plant to be set up at Godavari Khani, Ramagundam?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) It has been assessed that during the year 1965-66 the Singareni Collieries Co. will need about Rs. 1 crore of foreign exchange for import of machinery and equipment. Subject to the availability of adequate foreign exchange with the Government of India, the actual releases will be made from time to time in accordance with the Company's requirements.

(b) No, Sir. Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 12·9 crores has already been sanctioned separately for the power house to be set up at Godavari Khani, Ramagundam.

Overbridge at Bhojadih

704. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the overbridge at Bhojadih (S.E. Railway) had collapsed long ago;

(b) if so, whether the bridge has been reconstructed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The foot overbridge at Bhojadih was damaged in an accident in June 1964. Steel structures for a new foot over-bridge have since been fabricated and des-

patched to site. Erection of the new foot over-bridge is expected to be taken up shortly.

Train Collision near Etawah

705. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train dashed into a standing goods train at Kaurara Station on the Shikohabad-Etawah Section of the Northern Railway on the 30th January, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The accident took place in the block section between Bhadan and Kaurara stations.

(b) Train No. 415 UP through Goods, after passing Bhadan station, stopped in the block section between Bhadan and Kaurara stations due to some technical trouble. In the meantime, train No. 175 UP Shunting Goods ran through Bhadan station and collided with the rear of 415 UP Goods at Km. 1298|8. As a result of the accident, three persons were killed and four sustained injuries.

(c) and (d). The Committe of railway officers who enquired into the accident have not submitted their report so far.

Drum and Barrel Factory

706. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a drum and barrel factory is being set up at Barauni in the private sector;

(b) if so, its expected capacity; and

(c) the total estimated cost involved therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A proposal submitted by a private party for setting up at Barauni a unit for the manufacture of about 4000 barrels per day involving an investment of about Rs. 10 lakhs is under the consideration of the Government.

Overbridge at Anara Junction

707. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no overbridge on Anara Railway junction (S.E. Railway);

(b) whether several representations have been made in this behaif; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. There is an existing Foot over-bridge about 400 ft. from East end of the platform which connects the approach road from the Town with the station platform.

(b) A representation was received in this respect in December 1960.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

Export of Pulses and Vegetable Oil

708. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to boost exports, essential articles of food like pulses and vegetable oil are being exported; and

(b) if so, whether it has created scarcity of these articles in the the country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Export of edible Vegetable Oils is not allowed since 11th July, 1964. A very small quantity of pulses has been exported but this cannot be considered as having any impact on the supply position of pulses in the country as these exports constitute only about 0·1 per cent of the total estimated annual production of about 12 million tonnes.

Pulp Unit in Songad

709. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Rs. 5 crore pulp unit is about to be set up at Songad in the Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A private party has been licensed to set up a new industrial undertaking at Songad, Gujarat State, under the name and style of "Central Pulp Mills Ltd." for manufacture of 22,500 tonnes of pulp per annum. The estimated cost of the project, including working capital is Rs. 6·48 crores approximately. The Mills have been granted an import licence for Rs. 325 lakhs on the 15th January, 1965, for import of plant and mahcinery against Eximbank Loan. The project may go into production during 1967-68.

Rourkela Steel Plant

710. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state the amount earned by the Rourkela Steel Plant by selling its products to consumers during 1964-65 so far?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Rs. 573 million during the period April, 1964 to January, 1965.

Coal Haulage by Coastal Shipping

711. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state the total tonnage of coal handled by coastal shipping and waterways in 1964-65?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): On the basis of actual performance upto January, 1965 and provisional estimates for the months of February and March, 1965, it is expected that the movement of coal during 1964-65 by rail-cum-sea route (coastal shipping) and by waterways will be about 1·58 million tonnes.

Class III Employees on South Eastern Railway

712. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III employees appointed on the South Eastern Railway during 1964-65; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 1,595 appointed during the period from 1-4-1964 to 31-12-1964.

(b) 171 Scheduled Castes.
36 Scheduled Tribes.

Corruption Cases on S.E. Railway

713. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number and nature of corruption cases pending on South-Eastern Railway as on the 31st December, 1964?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):

Number of cases.	191
Nature of Corruption	
1 Acceptance of illegal gratification	21
2 Securing employment and promotions on false declaration and submission of false certificates	16
3 Fraudulent drawal and misuse of passes and PTOs	14
4 Misappropriation of Railway cash and materials	44
5 False maintenance of Muster Rolls, manipulation of official records, drawal of false travelling allowances etc.	33
6 Claiming of educational assistance by submitting false certificates	2
7 Violation of Service Conduct Rules & departmental procedure orders	13
8 Obtaining employment on impersonation	1
9 Drawal of House Rent Allowance on production of false certificates	3
10 Possession of assets disproportionate to the known sources of income	17
11 Exchange of Railway tickets against fake Jail warrants	1
12 Execution of works below specifications, or excess issue of material or employment of excess labour	7
13 Miscellaneous	19
TOTAL	191

Salt Industry

714. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans or grants given to the salt works in the country during 1964-65; and

(b) the names of licensees to whom granted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Details of loans sanctioned during 1964-65 (up to January, 1965) are given below:—

Name of Salt Licensee	Amount of loan
	Rs.
1. Shrimati Laxmi Vishnu Patil, Karanja Salt Factory, (Maharashtra)	15,000
2. Shri K. Suryanarayanan Naidu, M.E.I. of Extension of Salt Licensee of Bhimlipatam Factory, Andhra Pradesh	15,000
3. Shri Satya Narayanan Murthy, No. 65 of Guruzanapalli Factory, Andhra Pradesh	3,500
4. Messrs. Venkata Satyanarayana Rao, M.E.I.V, Pundi Salt Factory, Andhra Pradesh	15,000
5. Messrs. Contai Salt and Industries Co. (Private) Limited, West Bengal.	18,000
TOTAL	66,500

No grants have been made to any salt licensee.

नये उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस

715. **श्री मधु लिमये:** क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नये उद्योग खोलने के लिये लाइसेंस देने के हेतु उद्यमियों को चुनने की कसौटी क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात पर जोर देती है कि उद्योगपति अनुभवी होना चाहिए और उसके पास तकनीकी अर्हताएं होनी चाहिए; और

(ग) स्वतंत्रता के बाद राज्यवार कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विबुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) नए उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम 1951 तथा औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के पंजीकरण तथा लाइसेंसिंग नियम 1952 के अन्तर्गत दिए जाते हैं। इन में से किसी के भी द्वारा किन्हीं खास औद्योगिकों को छांटने के लिए कोई विशेष तरीका नहीं बतलाया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं, लेकिन फिर भी किसी प्रायोजना के लिए लाइसेंस देने से पूर्व उसकी तकनीकी सुदृढ़ता तथा लाइसेंस देने की स्थिति में औद्योगिक की प्रायोजना को अमल में लाने की योग्यता को भी देखा जाता है।

(ग) उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम, 1951, 8 मई 1952 से लागू किया गया है। उस तारीख से 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 तक दिए गए लाइसेंसों का राज्यवार ब्योरा सदन की मेज पर रखा जाता है। **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया , देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-3923/65]**

कपड़े का मूल्य

716. **श्री मधु लिमये** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी सूचनायें मिली हैं कि सूती कपड़े की कई मिलें अपना कपड़ा अधिकृत एजेंटों के द्वारा उस मूल्य से कम दर पर बेचती हैं जो उन्हें प्रतियोगिता को प्रोत्साहन देने पर मिल सकता था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को ऐसी भी कोई सूचना मिली है कि ऐसी मिलों के मैनेजिंग एजेंट या मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर मिलों के उत्पादों की बिक्री पर इन एजेंटों को होने वाले लाभ का एक भाग अपने लिये सुरक्षित कर लेते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए और शेयर होल्डरों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । यदि इस प्रकार का कोई ठोस तथ्य या विवरण सरकार के ध्यान में लाया जायगा तो हम अवश्य ही उसकी जांच करेंगे ।

Spices Seminar

717. **Shri P. G. Sen:**
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Spices Export Promotion Council and the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade held a Spices Seminar in the second week of February, 1965; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the seminar?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Seminar on 'Exports of Spices' was held at Bangalore from 8th to 10th February, 1965 under the joint auspices of the Spices Export Promotion Council and the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

(b) The final report of the Seminar has not been received by the Government from the sponsoring authorities. The discussions in the Seminar, by and large, were on the various problems of production, research, im-

provement in qualities of spices, storage, stabilisation of prices, quality control and pre-shipment inspection, packaging, export finance, market studies, publicity and marketing strategy.

Geological Survey of Northern Region

718. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India is engaged in investigating mineral deposits of copper, lead, antimony and manganese in the northern hill regions;

(b) whether such surveys have also been conducted in other parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the steps taken by Government to further exploit these resources?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Investigations were carried out for copper in Khetri, Dariba and Pratapgarh (Rajasthan), Mailaram-Yellambailu, Khammam (Andhra Pradesh), Roam-Sidheshwar, Rakha, Tamapahar, Rajdah, Ramachandra Pahar, Tamadungri and Mahuldih (Bihar), Mundatikra (Madhya Pradesh), Kalyadi (Mysore); for copper-lead-zinc in Agnigundala, Bollapalle, Chelima and Varikanta in Andhra Pradesh, Khandia in Gujarat, Mamandur in Madras, Gobinpur, Chanda and Nagpur in Maharashtra, Mayurbhanj in Orissa; for lead-zinc in Zawar (Rajasthan) and for manganese in different parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) In regard to the deposits in hilly regions no workable deposits have been found. The question of exploitation therefore does not arise. Regarding other parts of India, detailed investigations were undertaken at Khetri and these disclosed feasibility of commercial mining. The National Mineral Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, has been directed to establish a mine and a smelter for the production of copper and other by-products. Necessary work is in progress. Investigations in other areas are continuing.

गंटूर रेल दुर्घटना

719. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 3 जनवरी, 1965 को गुंटूर में हुई रेल दुर्घटना की कोई जांच की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग) 3-1-1965 को दक्षिण रेलवे के गज्जलकोंडा और मार्कापुर रोड स्टेशनों के बीच 225 अप गुण्टूर-द्रोणाचलम् सवारी गाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने के बारे में बंगलूरू स्थित रेलवे संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त (Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety) ने सांविधिक जांच की थी। उन्होंने अभी तक अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है।

नैरो-गेज रेलवे लाइनें

720. **श्री चांडक** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नैरो-गेज रेलवे लाइनों की खंडवार मीलों में कुल कितनी लम्बाई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उन्हें चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बड़ी अथवा मीटर-गेज लाइनों में बदलने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) : (क) एक विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है ।

विवरण

31-3-64 को छोटे आमान की लाइनों के मार्ग किलोमीटर

सरकारी रेलें	किलोमीटर
मध्य	1,167
पूर्व	27
उत्तर	260
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	84
दक्षिण	154
दक्षिण-पूर्व	1,406
पश्चिम	1,223
जोड़	4,321

गैर सरकारी रेलें	किलोमीटर
अहमदपुर-कटवा	52
आरा-सासाराम लाइट	105
बांकुरा-दामोदर नदी	97
बर्दमान-कटवा	52
डिहरी-रोहतास लाइट	67
फतुआ-इस्लामपुर	43
हवड़ा-आत्मा लाइट	70
हवड़ा-शियाखला लाइट	27
शाहदरा (दिल्ली)-सहारनपुर लाइट	149
जोड़	662
जोड़--कुल रेलें	4,983

(ख) चौथी योजना में सभी छोटी लाइनों को मीटर या बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है । फिर भी, यदि वित्तीय या परिचालन की दृष्टि से किसी सेक्शन को मीटर या बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का औचित्य हो, तो उसकी उपेक्षा नहीं की जाती ।

Barhan-Etah Line

721. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Barhan-Etah Line of Northern Railway which was constructed a few years back, has been running at a loss; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to extend this line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट अनाधिकृत निर्माण

722. **श्री बाल्मीकी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन के शहर की ओर कुछ अनाधिकृत दुकानें तथा झोंपड़िया बनाई गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) उन्हें हटाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख) जिस जमीन पर नगरपालिका (Municipal Board) ने कुछ दुकानें बनायी हैं उसके मालिकाना हक के बारे में अभी झगड़ा है ।

(ग) यह मामला इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के अपर आयुक्त ((Additional Commissioner)को भेजा गया है, जो जमीन के मालिकाना हक को तय करने के लिए विवाचक नियुक्त किए गए हैं ।

Import of Zinc

723. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for the supply of 10,000 tons of zinc to India has been signed between representatives of RAZNOIMPORT and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The contracts are on agreed terms arrived at on the basis of international prices.

(b) It is not in the business interests of the Corporation to disclose the details.

Pig Iron

724. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise requirement and availability of Pig Iron for feeding the industries during 1963 and 1964; and

(b) the steps taken to bridge this gap?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The exact State-wise requirements of pig iron are not available. In accordance with the revised scheme introduced with effect from 1-4-1963, pig iron is distributed between the various States for the foundries looked after by them on the basis of the best year's despatches during the previous three years (when there was no control on distribution of pig iron), while foundries looked after by the Directorate of Technical Development are given pig iron on the basis of the capacities assessed by the Directorate. The total availability of pig iron during 1963 and 1964 was about 1·2 million tonnes against the estimated demand of over two million tonnes. A statement showing statewise despatches of pig iron during 1963 and 1964 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3924/65].

(b) Various long and short term measures for augmenting pig iron availability have been taken.

(i) Pig Iron is being imported to the extent possible.

(ii) Additional blast furnaces are being set up at Bhilai and Durgapur in anticipation of their further development in the Fourth Five Year Plan. During the initial period they will produce foundry grade pig iron only. Feasibility Studies have also been commissioned for setting up complexes to produce pig iron. All these measures, however, would not yield production before 1967-68.

(iii) The Government have sanctioned a capacity of 2·50 million tonnes in the private sector. Since some of the units have been granted a letter of intent only recently, it is expected that such schemes will fructify towards the latter part of the Fourth Plan, though some schemes licensed earlier may fructify in the first half of the Fourth Plan.

बनारस के निकट रेल गाड़ी और ट्रक की टक्कर

725. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुगलसराय-फैजाबाद यात्री गाड़ी 2 जनवरी, 1965 को वाराणसी छावनी से कुछ दूर पश्चिम लहरतारा के समीप रेल की पटरी के साथ खड़े हुए एक ट्रक से टकरा गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण कितने व्यक्ति मरे तथा कितने जख्मी हुए ; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये यदि कोई जांच की गई है, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दुर्घटना में दो व्यक्ति मर गये और एक को चोटें पहुंचीं ।

(ग) दुर्घटना इस वजह से हुई कि अनाधिकृत रूप से रेलपथ का अतिलंघन करते हुए ट्रक को खड़ा किया गया था । पुलिस ने ट्रक के ड्राइवर को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है और एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है ।

Royalty on Coal

726. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a proposal to prescribe a uniform rate of royalty on coal throughout the country; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The question of bringing the royalty rates of pre-1949 coal leases on par with those granted after 1949 was considered last year and the decision then taken was not to prescribe a uniform rate of royalty.

Allotment of Scooters

727. **Shri Virbhadra Singh:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri V. K. Ramaswamy:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the quarterly quota earmarked for each make of scooters motor cycles for allotment to Central Government employees;

(b) the number of applications outstanding as on the 5th February, 1965 under the following pay ranges:

(i) Rs. 200 to Rs. 300
(ii) Rs. 301 to Rs. 350
(iii) Rs. 351 to Rs. 400
(iv) Rs. 401 to Rs. 499
(v) Rs. 500 and above;

(c) the number of applicants, under each of the above categories, who are working as 'personal staff' of the Ministers|Officers (Joint Secretary and above);

(d) whether it is a fact that the new rules for allotment of scooters provide relaxation in the case of personal staff; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The present quarterly quota of each make of scooter/motor cycle, which is intended to meet the priority requirements of Members of Parliament, Central Government Departments/Undertakings and their employees,

Defence personnel and foreign nationals, is given below:—

Scooters	
Lambretta	500
Vespa	500
Pantabulus	60
Motor Cycles	
Royal Enfield	100
Rajdoot	250
Ideal Jawa	250

(b) and (c). Applicants for scooters were divided into gazetted and non-gazetted categories and separate waiting lists were being maintained for them. No separate lists were being maintained under the different pay ranges and for personal taff of the Ministers|Officers (Joint Secretary and above).

The total number of applications pending in this Ministry on 5-2-1965 is given beliw:—

No of applications from Gazetted officers	6281
No. of applications from non-gazetted officers	11431
TOTAL :—	17712

In addition, about 17,000 applications were pending in the Ministry of Defence on that date.

(d) and (e). The new rules provide for relaxation in the case of personal staff attached to Ministers and personages of similar rank, and to officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above, in view of the long and uncertain hours of duty they usually put in.

Allotment of Scooters

728. **Shri Virbhadra Singh:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scooters/motor cycles allotted to Central Government employees, employees of the Public Undertakings, Members of Parliament, Foreign nationals separately, out of the Government quota, during the last two years, ending on the 31st December, 1964;

(b) the basis of allotment in each category; and

(c) the dates upto which the applications of the above categories of persons were covered as on 5th February, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The number of scooters allotted from the Central Government quota during the period from 1-1-63 to 31-12-64 to various categories is given below:—

1.	Central Government Employees	4602
2.	Employees of the Public Undertakings.	428
3.	Members of Parliament	73
4.	Foreign Nationals	126

There was no Central Government quota of motor cycles during this period.

(b) and (c). Allotment of scooters to employees of Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings is made taking into consideration the essentiality in terms of duties performed by them and their official status. Applications received from them upto the dates indicated below were covered upto 5-2-65:—

Category of officers	Date upto which applications for Lambretta scooters were covered	Date upto which applications for Vespa scooters were covered
1	2	3
(i) Employees of the Ministry of Defence.	28-5-62	21-8-62
(ii) Gazetted officers whose pay scale goes upto Rs. 1250	31-12-63	31-1-64

1	2	3
iii) Other gazetted Officers		
Executives .	30-9-63	29-2-64
Non-Executives	30-11-62	30-11-63
(iv) Non-gazetted officers		
Executives .	31-12-62	31-3-64
Non-Executives	31-10-62	30-9-63

Allotment of scooters to Members of Parliament and foreign nationals is made as and when their applications are received and no waiting lists for them are maintained at present. Foreign nationals have to produce along with their application, a certificate to show that they have brought sufficient inward remittance of foreign exchange to India, through the normal banking channels, for the purchase of a scooter. They have also to give an undertaking that they would not sell the scooter for a period of 3 years from the date of its purchase.

Manganese and Iron Ore Mines

729. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the capital invested in the manganese, iron and Chromite mines in public sector and the number of workers engaged in the mines, Statewise; and

(b) the capital invested in the manganese iron and Chromite mines in the private sector and the number of workers engaged in the mines Statewise?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Mining Leases

730. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state the policy being followed in granting renewals of mining leases under Act 67 of 1957, with regard to period of grants and other factors involved, by the respective States in the country?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Renewal of mining leases is granted by the respective State Governments in accordance with the provisions of section 8(2) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) **Act,** 1957, provided the lessee has not committed any breach of the terms and conditions of the lease and the area is not considered suitable for exploitation in the public sector. According to section 8(2) of the Act, a lease for coal, iron ore or bauxite may be renewed for a period upto 30 years and for other minerals upto 20 years. If, however, the circumstances attending a lease to be renewed so warrant, the State Government may renew the lease for a period shorter than the maximum prescribed in the Act. Further, in respect of renewal of mining leases for minerals which are specified in the First Schedule to the Act, prior approval of the Central Government is necessary, as laid down in the proviso to section 8(2) of the Act.

Steel and Pig Iron producing Units

731. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for establishing pig iron and steel producing units in the country during the last two years; and

(b) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:

	*1963	1964
Applications received	36	37
Licences issued .	3	Nil.
Letters of Intent issued	7	2
Rejected . .	23	18
Under consideration.	Nil	17

**Remarks:*

Of the remaining three applications, one party was advised that the

scheme did not require a licence. In the second case, the firm was advised to apply in proper form. In the third case, only Iron and Steel Controller's permission was required and was given.

Cast Iron Skull

732. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any control on the sale and distribution of cast iron skull produced by the Steel Plants in India;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) if not, the method followed by the Steel Plants in distributing the same to the consumers; and

(d) whether Government have indicated any basis for distribution of the same among the consumers?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since 1st September, 1962, there is no control on distribution and sale of cast iron skull scrap. M|s. Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., sell their Cast Iron skull scrap to parties capable of salvaging and breaking the material into small pieces. Further distribution is left to the purchasers. M|s TISCO have entrusted the work of salvaging and breaking to two firms, one of which is an actual consumer and the second firm distributes the material to the members of the Indian Foundry Association after processing. Available Cast Iron skull scrap with the Hindustan Steel Ltd., is given to genuine foundries at the rate of two to twelve wagons depending on their size, which is determined on the basis of the pig iron orders placed on them. Releases are also made by them to the members of the Indian Foundry Association etc., to the extent possible Substantial tonnages have also been given to various State Small Industries Corporation.

(d) Government have not indicated any basis for distribution of Cast Iron skull scrap, which is a "free" category. There is also no price control on the castings produced by foundries which consume Cast Iron skull scrap.

Wagons for Export of Rice

733. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wagons required annually by the Government of Orissa for exporting rice to other States;

(b) whether the required number is being supplied;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total number of wagons actually supplied during 1964-65; and

(e) the anticipated requirement of the Orissa Government in this behalf during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (e). No advance programme has been received from the Government of Orissa indicating their annual requirements of wagons for exporting rice from Orissa to other States. Wagons are supplied as and when indents are registered at various Railway Stations and no difficulty has been experienced in meeting the demands in full.

During the year 1964-65 (upto 20-2-1965) 774 Broad Gauge wagons of rice were loaded from Railway Stations in Orissa for destinations in other States on the State Government account alone.

Export of Coconut

734. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coconut exported from India during 1964-65 so far;

(b) the names of the countries where there is a great demand of Indian Coconut; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubbai Shah): (a) to (c). India exported 189,000 Nos. coconuts valued at Rs. 75,000 during 1964-65 (upto December, 1964). Indian coconuts are in demand in Bahrein Island, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Turkey and Qatar and Trucial Oman.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Decision of LIC Officers to go on Strike

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over. We will take up the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Kachhavaiya.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान .....

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने एक विशेषाधिकार सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया था और उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है जो कि कृपया सुन लिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था कैसे आ गई ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने एक विशेषधिकार का प्रश्न उठाने का नोटिस दिया था (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बहुत अफसोस है इस बात का कि इस तरीके की कार्यवाही हर रोज यहां हाउस में हो । मुझे कल यह इन्होंने भेजा है और उस विशेषाधिकार के नोटिस को मैं अपने सामने रक्खे हूं । वहां मैं ने 4 ए पर रक्खा हुआ है । मैं उसको लूंगा, लेकिन पहले यह सब कार्यवाही बन्द कर दी जाय क्योंकि यह चाहते हैं कि मैं उसको अभी उठाऊं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह कहना उचित नहीं है क्योंकि तीन दिन से यह मामला चल रहा है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दस दिन से भी रक्खा हो तो क्या हुआ । मैं ने उसको नामंजूर किया था । तीन दिन से चलता है और फिर मुझे यह कल दिया गया है और मैं उसको लेने के लिए कह रहा हूं तब फिर इस वक्त क्यों झगड़ा किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : झगड़ा नहीं है मैं तो खाली उसके बारे में .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह जो बीच में कार्यवाही न चलने देकर अपनी बात कह रहे हैं यह और क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : हम कोई झगड़ा नहीं करते । आपके कहने पर हम बैठ गये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे कहने पर ही क्यों बैठे ? जो कार्यवाही चलनी है उसे फिर चलने क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस लोक सभा की शोभा को तभी निभाया जा सकता है जब सब लोग इसकी शोभा को निभायें वरना वह निभ नहीं सकेगी । आपके सामने विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठाया गया । आपने कल हमारे नेता को कहा था । अगर प्रधान मंत्री ने दुरुस्ती की है तो यह विशेषाधिकार उनके

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

खिलाफ है अगर उन्होंने दुरुस्ती नहीं की है तो यह प्रेस ट्रस्ट और सूचना मंत्रालय के खिलाफ है। यह मामला खत्म हो गया है। आपने अपने यहां बुलाया सारी बातें हो गयीं लेकिन फिर अगर इस तरीके से बातें करेंगे तो फिर हम लोगों के लिए क्या रास्ता रह जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं डाइरैक्शन बतला रहा हूं। डाइरैक्शन नम्बर 2 जिसमें कि विजनैंस का अरेंजमेंट है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): That matter gets priority.

Mr. Speaker: That comes after the Papers have been laid on the Table.

माननीय सदस्य उसको पढ़ें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ऐसी बात तो नहीं है । मैं ने भी उसको पढ़ा है। उसमें तो यहां तक दिया हुआ है कि विशेषाधिकार का सवाल सवाल जवाब के ठीक बाद, ध्यानाकर्षण नोटिस को तो छोड़ दीजिये लेकिन वह स्थगन प्रस्ताव के भी पहले आ जाता है। विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव स्थगन प्रस्ताव के पहले आता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब ने वह नहीं देखी है जो कि मेरे पास यह डाइरैक्शंस हैं अरेंजमेंट आफ विजनैंस की । अगर वह उसको देख लेते तो वह इस तरह से न कहते।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आपसे विनती करता हूं कि आप लिस्ट आफ विजनैंस को देखिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है मुझे पढ़ने दीजिये । मैं लिस्ट आफ विजनैंस पढ़ता हूं :—

"Oath or affirmation, questions (including short notice questions), obituary references, papers to be laid on the Table, communication of messages from the Council of States, intimation regarding president's assent to Bills, communications from Magistrates or other authorities regarding arrest or detention or release of members of the House, presentation of reports of committees, laying of evidence, presentation of petitions, questions involving a breach of privilege...."

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 12 नम्बर पर यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव है जो कि स्थगन प्रस्ताव से पहले आता है (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे हाउस की रेगुलर कार्यवाही को आगे चलाने दिया जाय ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"जीवन बीमा निगम के अधिकारियों द्वारा 9 मार्च, 1965 से हड़ताल करने के निर्णय के समाचार।" (इंटरप्शंस)

श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार) : जब इनकी बात ही नहीं सुन पाये तो रिप्लाई कैसे सुनेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने बोल दिया है ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : झगड़ा और शोरशराबा हो रहा था, सुन नहीं पाये उन्हें कहा जाय कि कि वे फिर कह दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एजेंडा आपके पास है उसमें से ही उन्होंने पढ़ा है ।

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is a long statement which runs to five pages. Shall I read it?

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, on a point of order. The procedure of the House

demands that what is going on in the House must be heard. Otherwise, what is the object of reading it at all? So, the procedure demands that it must be read in a way that it can be heard and understood.

Mr. Speaker: It has been read out and read out so loudly that everybody except perhaps him has heard it..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Priya Gupta: I have not heard it.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. He should sit down.

Shri Priya Gupta: I will; but I beg to submit that we have not heard it. Nobody has heard it.

Mr. Speaker: May I ask the Leader of his Party just to advise him not to continue in this manner?

Shri Priya Gupta: I would request you.....

Mr. Speaker: Now he is obstructing the proceedings.

Shri Priya Gupta: Excuse me; but nobody has heard it.

An hon. Member: So many have heard it.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): We have heard it from here, a long distance.

Shri Priya Gupta: Still, I protest. We have not heard it.

Mr. Speaker: He has been deliberately obstructing the proceedings and I will ask him to withdraw from the House.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : आपने सदन के कानून को भंग किया है ।

12.06 hrs.

(Shri Priya Gupta then left the House).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I will submit to you that we are having obstruction of our proceedings every day, but I would beg of you not to do this.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Why not?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not that we are very happy over what has been done, but, as you know, hon. Members have obstructed you even in starting the business of the House and yet you have tolerated it —not only you have tolerated it but you have given them time to discuss the matter.

Mr. Speaker: That, he would see, already I have put down here. It is not that I have given them time. It would not have been fair on my part, because they had obstructed, to take it out of there.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He had been representing only his difficulty. He will obey your ruling. When he said, "I still protest", he has not defied you. The only thing he has done is that sitting in his seat, he was making noise in the sense that he was shouting, "I protest; I protest". That is generally done here in this House. I think, this punishment is very harsh and you should reconsider it.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We should appreciate Shri Priya Gupta's point of view. When you called upon the hon. Member in charge of the floor, Shri Kachhavaiya, who was trying and of course doing his very best to read it out loudly—and he did read it out loudly—there were other voices mixed because all had not obeyed your ruling.... (*Interruption*). Let us kindly bear. I would appeal to the House that we would not condone indiscipline in this House. We do not believe that it is a part of heroism to go on defying the Chair. It is false heroism. But what I want to emphasize is this. We did ask Shri Priya Gupta and, of course, in the long run he did obey your ruling, maybe disagreeing with you. The point he was emphasizing was that because there were other voices raised in defiance of your ruling, he did not hear clearly. I would like you to bear this in mind also. We do not want recalcitrance. Our Party does

[Shri Nath Pai]

not encourage defiance of your authority and make it symbolic with militancy. But we do think, I am afraid, that Shri Priya Gupta ought not to have been asked to leave the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कह दी हैं जिन का कि प्रत्यक्ष मतलब हम लोगों से होता है (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन का यह बात कहना अनुचित है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : बिलकुल उचित है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात बिलकुल दुरुस्त है कि जो मैम्बर ने बातें कही हैं उन का बिलकुल आप की पार्टी से ताल्लुक़ है और आप के मैम्बरों से ताल्लुक़ है और मुझे इस बात को देख कर खुशी हुई है कि हाउस इस बात को सपोर्ट करने के लिए तैयार है कि अगर चेयर की डिफाएंस की जाय तो उस पर ऐक्शन लिया जाय और मैं यह वाजे कर देना चाहता हूं कि इस में मैं फ़ेल नहीं हूंगा । मैं ज़रूर ऐक्शन लूंगा । अगर एक वक्त नहीं लिया तो आप इंतजार करें । अगर ऐसी चीज़ चलती रही तो मुझे उस में ज़रूर ऐक्शन लेना पड़ेगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह भाषा आप को शोभा नहीं देती है (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चाहे कोई पार्टी हो और चाहे कोई सदस्य हो, कितना ही बड़ा क्यों न हो अगर वह यहां के काम में रुकावट डालता है और चेअर की डिफाएंस करता है तो मैं उसे बिलकुल स्पेयर नहीं कर सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह पार्टी आदि की बात न करिये, बल्कि आप क़ानून की बात करिये । अकेला आदमी भी अगर क़ानन के अन्दर चलता है तो उसे बहुसंख्या के खिलाफ चलते हुए भी अधिकार है कि वह अपनी बात कहे सवाल तो यह देखने का है कि वह कानून के अन्दर चलता है या नहीं । इसलिये यह बहुसंख्या वाली बात करना कुछ उचित नहीं है .... (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रोज का मामला है इसलिए इस का फैसला हो जाने दीजिये । यह कौन फैसला करेगा कि आया कोई माननीय सदस्य क़ानून के अन्दर चल रहे या नहीं चल रहे हैं ?

कई माननीय सदस्य : आप फैसला करेंगे ।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : वह तो आप के हाथ में शक्ति है ही और जब भी चाहें उसका इस्तेमाल भी कर सकते हैं । लेकिन इस तरह से एक ज़रा सी बात के ऊपर किसी माननीय सदस्य को यहां से निकाला जाता है तो यह . . . . (इंटरप्शंस)

इस का क्या मतलब है ? ये क्यों चीख़ रहे हैं ? आप इन को निकालिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरे मेम्बर्ज के बारे में इस तरह ज़ोर से कह रहे हैं कि ये चीख़ क्यों रहे हैं, क्या यह मुनासिब है ?

श्री मौर्य : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप के हाथ में जो शक्ति है, उस को तो आप हमेशा इस्तेमाल कर ही सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर उस शक्ति को रुक कर और साधना के साथ इस्तेमाल किया जाये, तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो । अगर एक माननीय सदस्य नहीं सुन पा रहा है कि सदन में क्या हो रहा है, तो यह जानने की कोशिश करना उस का

अधिकार हो जाता है कि सदन में क्या हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हाउस में कोई चीज़ पढ़ी जाये और कोई माननीय सदस्य कहे कि उस ने नहीं सुना, तो उस चीज़ को दोहरा दिया जाता है । सिर्फ़ मैंने ही नहीं, बल्कि मेम्बरों ने भी कहा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री कछवाय, ने जो कुछ पढ़ा है, वह एजेंडे पर है और अगर उस को ठीक तरह से नहीं भी सुना गया है, तो उस को एजेंडे पर देखा जा सकता है । हर एक मेम्बर फ़ालो कर रहा है, क्योंकि वह आइटम एजेंडे पर है । मैं ने माननीय सदस्य को दो तीन बार मश्वरा दिया कि श्री कछवाय ने जो कुछ पढ़ा है, उन्होंने उस को ज़ोर से भी पढ़ा है और अगर वह चाहें, तो उसे एजेंडे पर भी देख सकते हैं । अगर माननीय सदस्य का मतलब सिर्फ़ यह होता कि उन को इस का इल्म हो जाये, तो उस में कोई रुकावट नहीं थी । लेकिन यह बात नहीं थी । एजेंडा उन के सामने था और वह इस आइटम को जान गए थे । वह तो इस बात पर ज़ोर दे रहे थे कि चूंकि पढ़ा जाना ज़रूरी है और जो कुछ पढ़ा गया है, वह उन्होंने सुना नहीं है, इसलिए उस को दोबारा पढ़ा जाना चाहिए ।

अब मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दें ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं इजाज़त नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, may I request you again to reconsider this and allow Mr. Priya Gupta to come in the House?

Mr. Speaker: Not at this stage.

Shri Nath Pai: We plead with you.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think it is a very harsh punishment and, I think, it is not proper to ask the Member in this manner to leave the House. We are always, the Party as a whole, anxious to cooperate with you in enforcing discipline and we always bow to your authority. But in this matter, we are sorry to say that the punishment that has been given is improper and wrong and we also walk out in protest.

12.13 hrs.

(Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and some other hon. Members then left the House).

श्री मौर्य : हम भी यही महसूस करते हैं ।

(Shri Maurya then left the House)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are having various difficulties in the conduct of the business of the House. Every day, we are obstructed. I would beg of you that in this case, in the case of Mr. Priya Gupta, you should be a little more lenient and in future, we hope, he will behave. I would beg of you to withdraw your order.

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be done immediately.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री कछवाय, ने जो पढ़ा, वास्तव में वह उस को बहुत जल्दी में पढ़ गए और उस के कारण हम भी उस को सुन नहीं पाए । इसलिए मेरा आप से यह नम्र निवेदन है कि आप इस फ़ैसले पर पुनर्विचार करें । आप के हाथ में जो शक्ति है, उस को आप ऐसे व्यक्ति पर प्रयोग न करें, बल्कि जो जान-बूझ कर कुछ करे, उस पर प्रयोग करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Life Insurance Corporation announced on the 22nd February, 1965, the revision of terms of Class I Officers, whereunder the pay scales for all Class I Officers, except the two top grades, were revised upwards. The

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

Dearness Allowance for the lower category of Class I Officers were also enhanced to bring the total emoluments on part with similar Central Government Class I Officers. In addition,, House Rent Allowance at the same rate as for Central Government Officers, has been sanctioned to these officers. Further in the case of promotions to the rank of Class I Officers the emoluments drawn before promotion to Class I, including Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance and the Bonus equivalent, have been protected. These benefits have been given retrospective effect from the 1st April, 1964. The Corporation is also finalising a scheme of medical benefits to its officers and is also considering the question of giving them other facilities admissible to Government officers.

2. It seems that without waiting for the announcement of the revised terms for Class I Officers, the President of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class I Officers' Association and the President of the National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India issued a joint statement to the Press on the 19th February 1965, announcing their decision to launch countrywide agitation on and from 1st March, 1965, including protets rallies, hunger strikes and other stronger forms of agitation

3. After the announcement of the revised pay scales by the Corporation on the 22nd February, 1965, the two Presidents again issued a Press Statement stating *inter alia* that both Class I and Class II Officers will launch a joint line of agitation on an all-India basis, demanding revision of salary scales, annual cash bonuses, better incentive, linking of Dearness Allowance to Consumers' Price Index, House Rent and medical benefits for officers and their families, etc.

4. The President of the Life Insurance Corporation Class I Officers' Association addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Corporation on the 25th February, 1965, intimating that the Federation will launch struggle for securing their demands by what is termed as 'Down with Tools' taking effect from 9th March, 1965. The Federation's decision to call upon its members to observe 24 hours' mass fasting from 2 P.M. on 6th March to 2 P.M. on the 7th March, 1965, was also communicated. Furthermore, the President of the Association stated that he was satisfied that the demands of Class II Officers were very fair and reasonable.

5. I would now give the House a brief account of the Life Insurance Corporation's efforts in regard to meeting the demands of the Class II Officers, that is, Development Officers. It was only less than one year ago, on the 10th March, 1964, to be precise, that the Corporation concluded an agreement with the Federation revising the pay scales, dearness allowance and conveyance allowance to Development Officers. The question of procedure for granting increments was left over for further discussions. In this connection I should like to mention that the Development Officers are engaged on out-door work. By the very nature of their work, they have no office or any regular office hours and the only way to judge their work is by results in the light of certain standards or norms. The Corporation feels that it would not be possible or proper to grant them automatic increments regardless of their performance. While discussions were going on between the Corporation and the representatives of the Federation it was agreed that a Development Officers would be given a chance to explain his position before his increment is withheld and would also be given the right of appeal to the Zonal Manager. The question about norms of work was left to be taken up after the Federal Council meeting on the 6th and 7th February 1965 at the instance of the Federation's representatives to enable them to consult their colleagues. Notwith-

standing this, the Federal Council decided on automatic increments with effect from 1st January, 1965 and also on unconditional release of increments for the year 1964 to all Development Officers. After the Council meeting, the Federation issued a circular stating that in case these demands were not accepted by the Corporation the Federation would start an agitation in March, which would *inter alia* include 'no new business programme' The Corporation discussed the matter with the Federation President on the 18th February, 1965 and impressed on him the unreasonableness of the Fedetion's demand for unconditional grant of increments. It was also impressed by the Corporation that the contemplated agitation to be launched in March 1965, particularly the 'no new business' programme was obviously meant to coerce the Corporation into accepting their demands. The Corporation urged the President to consider dispassionately the suggestions made to him.

6. The Corporation regrets that the Federation has decided to go on 'no new business' programme which is not only against the interest of the institution which they are serving but also against the interest of the agents and the general public who wish to go in for insurance protection. The decision of the Life Insurance Corporation Class I Officers' Association and the National Federation of Insurance Field Workers to launch agitation for redress of their grievances, especially so when the Corporation has done all that it could to meet the legitimate demands of the Class I Officers and the Development Officers is unfortunate. The remuneration of the Life Insurance Corporation Class I Officers is as I stated already on par with Class I Officer of Government and the question of giving them other facilities like medical benefits, is engaging the Corporation's attention. About Development Officers, the utility of a Development Officers depends entirely on the volume of business he is able to bring to the Corporation. The acceptance of the demand for automatic increments without relating it to the performance would not be in the interest of the Corporation and its policyholders.

7. In this context I would like to mention that the Corporation's renewal expense ratio has to be within the statutory limit of 15 per cent. prescribed under the Insurance Act. Already on account of the agreement between the Corporation and the Class III and Class IV employees' Association and the consequent additional cost involved in implementing the agreement, the renewal expense ratio during the year 1964-65 would go upto 13·64 per cent and to 14·27 per cent. in 1965-66. With the revision of pay scales and the grant of House Rent Allowance to Class I Officers, the renewal expenses ratio will be pushed up further.

8. The House will appreciate that as envisaged under the Statute, the Corporation has to function on business principles and has, therefore, to keep a continual check on the renewal expense ratio so that the statutory limit is not exceeded. While I am sympathetic towards the legitimate demands of officers, I cannot but deprecate the agitation, which is not only against the interest of the institution to which they are attached but is against the policyholders as well. I hope that the Federation would still see its way to resume discussions and give up this agitation. I can assure the House that the Corporation wants to be fair to its officers and will do all that is possible to safeguard their legitimate interests and aspirations subject only to the paramount interest of the Corporation and its policyholders. I do hope the Class I officers and the Development Officers will reconsider their attitude and call off the programme which they have announced. On their part, Government while maintaining an attitude of sympathy towards the genuine difficulties and grievances of the employees, will in the event of the Class

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

I officers and the Development officers implementing their programme of "Down with Tools" or "No New Business" render all assistance to the management to ensure that the normal work of the Corporation and the interests of the policyholders do not suffer. I would like to add that recently an officer of the Central Government who has considerable experience in administration and the policies of the Central Government has taken over as Chairman. I would like to tel lthe representatives of these two associations to discuss these matters with him, and I have every confidence that they will find in him a sympathetic listener who would appreciate the point of view of the employees as well as the interest of the Corporation and the well-being of the concern as a whole.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Who is that officer?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : विकास अधिकारियों पर वे सभी पाबंदियां लागू हैं जोकि कारपोरेशन के नियमित कर्मचारियों पर लागू होती हैं तो फिर क्या कारण है कि उनके साथ अनियमित कर्मचारियों का सा व्यवहार किया जाता है, सौतेला व्यवहार किया जाता है ? नियमित कर्मचारियों की यूनियन के साथ जो कारपोरेशन ने समझौता किया है क्या सरकार विकास अधिकारियों की यूनियन के साथ भी वैसा ही समझौता करने को तैयार है, यदि हां तो कब तक वह ऐसा कर लेगी ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have stated all that I know about it. I have called for the information and I have given the fullest information to the House. I have suggested that representatives of these two groups of officers should discuss these matters with the new Chairman and find out if they cannot amicably settle the outstanding problems, and I have already conveyed the feeling that Government has that they will get fair treatment.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि जो नियमित कर्मचारी हैं उन के ऊपर जो नियम लागू हैं वे क्या इन पर भी लागू नहीं हैं और क्या . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके साथ बातचीत करेंगे फिर सब कुछ बता सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि दो तबकों के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन के बारे में उन्होंने जो बयान दिया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दी जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो नहीं पूछ सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : दो अलग अलग हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नियम बहुत अर्से से चला आ रहा है, इस को मैं कैसे बदल दूं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जीवन बीमा निगम के जो द्वितीय वर्ग के कर्मचारी हैं उन के साथ दस मार्च को समझौता हुआ है और उसका उल्लेख मंत्री महोदय ने किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत यूनियन को या फैडरेशन को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उन को भी इनक्रीमेंटल स्केल दिया जायगा और इसको देने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है यह फीजिबल है, क्या यह सही है ? अगर सही है तो इसका पालन क्यों नही हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप का सवाल आ गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरा महंगाई भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में मेरा सवाल है । उन की फैडरेशन के अध्यक्ष को चिट्ठी लिखी गई थी कि जो

तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं उन के बारे में फैसला हो जायेगा और उन को महंगाई भत्ता मिल जायेगा तब इन की मांग पर भी विचार किया जायेगा और इन को भी बढ़ाया जायेगा, क्या यह सही है ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not in a position to answer the second question because I have not got the information.

In regard to the first question, I have dealt with it in my statement. Certain agreements were entered into in March, 1964 and the question of increments is left over. The position is that all the safeguards which are necessary for sort of judging whether they are entitled to increments or not have been provided, and if increments have been stopped merely because of the lack of business, there is a right of appeal to the Zonal Manager, which means he will discuss this problem.

Broadly, the two factors are these. One is that, in the case of these Development Officers, they want an automatic increment whether they produce business or not. In the case of Class I officers, they want certain levels of salary which are in excess of what is granted to Government servants themselves. But within these two factors, if it is any question of judging the norm of work and their entitlement to increment, and also the question whether the officers do get salaries approximate to Government servants' salaries, or if any lacuna is there, or any difference, these matters should be discussed.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और नहीं पूछ सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है । वह गलत समझे हैं मेरे प्रश्न को ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलत नहीं ठीक समझे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने पूछा था . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं, आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप की इजाजत से इस को टेबल पर रखता हूं, यह जो कागज इसके बारे में है इस को गलत जवाब वित्त मंत्री ने दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस को मैं देख लूंगा । लेकिन अब आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न का जवाब . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप कार्रवाई में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कहां डाल रहे हैं ? जवाब ही नहीं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप काम चलने नहीं देते हैं । मैंने दूसरे मैम्बर को बुलाया है . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उत्तर न मिले तो क्या हम आपकी प्रोटैक्शन सीक नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर तो आ गया है । बार बार अगर इस तरह से खड़े हो कर बोलना शुरू कर दिया जाय तो वह बाधा है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जब निवेदन किया जाय तो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने दूसरे को बुलाया है और .

श्री मधु लिमये : किसी प्रश्न का अगर उत्तर न आये तो . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर दिया है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आपके जरिये निवेदन तो किया जा सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बाधा डालने की कोई बात नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कैसे बाधा डाली जाती है । इस तरह से ही तो डाली जाती है । कार्रवाई हो रही है, उसको आप चलने नहीं देना चाहते ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न का जवाब क्या दे रहे हैं, इसको भी तो आप देखें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप जान बूझ कर बाधा डाल रहे हैं । आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बैठ जाता हूं लेकिन . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जान बूझ कर अगर आप कहें तब तो बड़ा मुश्किल है, क्या जान बूझ कर होगा और क्या नहीं होगा, इसकी व्याख्या करना तो बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायेगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the reply given to the second question, the hon. Minister stated that a new Chairman had been appointed who is quite sympathetic to the demands of the employees. I would like to know whether, after this statement, the hon. Minister will issue the necessary instructions to the Chairman of LIC to have another negotiation with both the organisations, and in the event of failure of the negotiations, he prepared to refer certain questions of non-agreement or disagreement to arbitration?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Chairman of LIC is the Chairman of LIC and also Chairman of the Board. Whatever he does will have to be done in consultation with the Board. There is no question of the Government interfering at this stage and issuing any instructions. I have merely suggested that this officer has taken charge, and there will be an opportunity for them to discuss this matter with him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In case of non-agreement, is he prepared to refer certain issues to arbitration?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, this is a matter which has to be decided by the Board and the Chairman. When the matter comes to Government, it will be time for Government to consider it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): May I know if in the agreement that was arrived at between LIC and two organisations concerned, it is clearly written:

> "LIC, therefore, agrees with the Federation that the introduction of a regular annual increment in the time scale of pay would be feasible as it gives a sense of security to Development Officers."?

What is the reply of the hon. Minister to this line in the agreement that was reached between the two parties?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: All the information that I have, I have placed before the House.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: This is the draft agreement.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can only give the information that I have got. I am not actually administering this particular organisation. I have called for information and I have given completely all the information that I have.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सदन को गुमराह क्यों करते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है मंत्री जी के वाक्य पर

मैं आप से व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । जिस खास बात का उत्तर देना हो, जिस बात के ऊपर ध्यान आकर्षण हो और जो उन के ही महकमे से सम्बन्धित हो, उस के बारे में अगर मंत्री महोदय कहें कि मुझे जानकारी नहीं है तो वह सदन को जानकारी किस तरीके से दे सकेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कवायद सवालों के लिये हैं वही कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस के लिये हैं । अगर मिनिस्टर के पास जानकारी न हो तो वह कह सकते हैं कि यह जानकारी इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह मामला उन के महकमे का है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप मेहरबानी कर के लोक सभा की प्रक्रिया तथा कार्यसंचालन संबधी नियमों के अधीन अध्यक्ष द्वारा दिये गये निर्देश देखिये और कार्य का क्रम देखिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कुछ कह दूं तो शायद आप की मदद हो जाये । इस में कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस बाद में लिखे हुए हैं, लेकिन जब मैं ने कहा था कि ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन जो होते हैं उन की जगह कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिये जायें उस के बाद से हम उन को पहले लिया करते हैं । इस की तब्दीली हो गई है । अगर इस के रिफरेंस में कुछ कह रहे हों तो पोजीशन यह है, अगर और कुछ कहना हो . . . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नं० 2 पर है विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न और नं० 4 पर है ध्यान दिलाने वाली सूचनायें । तो मैं बिल्कुल अपने हक पर बोल रहा था । लेकिन मेरी मुसीबत यह है कि हम लोग हिन्दुस्तानी में बोलते हैं, इसलिये हमारे साथ अन्याय हो जाया करता है और हम दबा दिये जाते हैं, दूसरे दर्जे के सदस्य मान लिये जाते हैं । अब आप यहां पर देखिये कि लिखा हुआ है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से यही कह रहा था कि जब हम ने यह फैसला किया कि यहां ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन ज्यादा न आयें क्योंकि उन का मतलब कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस से होता है, तब से हम ने इस को उठा कर पहले रख दिया है । सब से पहले क्वेश्चन अवर उस के बाद एडजर्नमेंट मोशन और फिर कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस लिया जायेगा । यही मेरी आप से विनती है । अगर आप यह प्वाइंट आउट करना चाहते हैं कि जो इस में लिखा हुआ है उस के अलावा कोई चीज हो रही है, तो कोई कंट्रैडिक्शन है, तो ऐसा नहीं है । सारे हाउस ने इस का फैसला कर के इस को पहले रक्खा हुआ है । इस वास्ते इस को जतलाने की जरूरत नहीं । जिस तरतीब में इसे आना चाहिए उसी तरतीब में मैं इस को ले रहा हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो इस किताब को आप बदलवा दीजिये । आज तक हम लोग इसी को मान रहे थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा मैं किताब बदलवा दूंगा ।

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

(i) The Mineral Concession (First Amendment) Rules 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 140 dated the 23rd January, 1965.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

(ii) S.O. 261 dated the 23rd January, 1965.

(iii) S.O. 329 dated the 30th January, 1965.

[*Placed in Library. see* No. LT-3920/65].

NOTIFICATION UNDER COFFEE ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 139 dated the 23rd January, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3803/65].

12.33 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: I take up the privilege motion of Shri Maniram Bagri.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 2 तारीख को जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां भाषण दे रहे थे, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री अंग्रेजी में भाषण दे रहे हैं जबकि उन की मातृ भाषा हिन्दी है। इस के उत्तर में माननीय शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि "मैं इस वक्त अंग्रेजी में बोल रहा हूं और बोलूंगा, लेकिन आगे मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा।" लेकिन पी० टी० आई०, पी० आई० बी० आदि के अखबारों में और स्टेट्समैन में जो कुछ 3 तारीख को छपा उस के अन्दर कहा गया कि "हिन्दी टू" यानी हिन्दी में भी और अंग्रेजी में भी। इस का मतलब हां और न में बदल गया, और जनता पर इस का बड़ा गलत असर पड़ा, ऐन इसी तरीके से जैसे कि हम ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री की मातृ भाषा हिन्दी है, इसलिये प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दी में बोलें। यानी जिस प्रधान मंत्री की भाषा हिन्दी हो वह हिन्दी में बोलें और अगर उन की मातृ भाषा हिन्दी न हो तो चाहें तो अंग्रेजी में बोलें। लेकिन इस को बहुत गलत ढंग से छापा गया, जिस का यह असर पड़ता जा रहा है कि कम से कम सात आठ ऐसे खत हमारे पास आये हैं अहिन्दीभाषी प्रान्तों से जिन में कत्ल की धमकी दी गई है। इस का एक कारण है कि जो चौदह बड़ी बड़ी एजेन्सियां हैं इत्तला देने वाली, उन के अन्दर कम से कम दस अंग्रेजी भक्त शामिल हैं जो अंग्रेजी भाषा को हर तरीके से आगे रखना चाहते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसी बातें जिन का गलत मतलब निकले, देश के अन्दर अशान्ति फैलाती हैं। इन बातों को रोकने के लिये, इस को विशेषधिकार समिति के सुपुर्द किया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Would the Prime Minister like to say anything on this?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : मैं ने जो कहा था कि मैं आगे हिन्दी में बोलूंगा तो उस का यह मतलब तो नहीं है कि मैं अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोलूंगा। यह तो उस का तात्पर्य नहीं था। मेरा मतलब भी यह नहीं था। यह ठीक है कि मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा। अंग्रेजी में भी बोलूंगा, जैसा अवसर हो। लेकिन मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं था कि मैं अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोलूंगा। ऐसा मेरा कोई तात्पर्य नहीं था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): इस पर मुझे कुछ अर्ज कर लेने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये डाक्टर साहब, जब आप तीनों के नाम हैं तो मैं ने एक सदस्य को सुन लिया। अब यह जरूरी नहीं कि हर एक को सुना जाये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बिल्कुल सही है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो फरमाया है, उस पर मुझे कुछ कहने दिया जाये, क्योंकि इस के नतीजे बड़े खतरनाक होते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। मेरी बात सुनिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह रहा हूं कि मेरी बात सुन लीजिये और आप बोले चले जा रहे हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मंत्री जी को खुद, जो इस सदन के नेता हैं, यहां पर कोई गलत काम नहीं होने देने चाहियें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलत या दुरुस्त का सवाल नहीं है । आर्डर, आर्डर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कहीं कोई चीज तो होने दो । क्या कहा था उन्होंने । कि इस वक्त मैं अंग्रेजी में बोल रहा हूं आगे मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं हाउस से यह कहूंगा कि मैं ने डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया साहब को तीन चार दफे रुकने के लिये कहा है मगर वह रुकने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और बराबर परसिस्टेंटली . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, do we take it that certain Members have a particularly privileged position and then go on interrupting the proceedings of the House and waste the time of the country which is paid for, and when some Members are pushed out of the House, other Members who defy you deliberately and repeatedly are not given that kind of punishment perhaps because it is possible to blackmail the Chair? I am very sorry to have to say it, but when that sort of thing goes on, it will be impossible for anyone to speak and it is waste of our time as well. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If the time of the House is to be wasted by certain people, we are not going to be participators in that waste. (*Interruption*). We want the House to be kept in order by the Chair and we want the Leader of the House also to help us in this matter. But the Leader of the House abdicates his responsibility, and even you persuade yourself to allow certain Members to do whatever they like.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट मेरा निवेदन सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । स्वामी जी बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ जाऊंगा लेकिन मेरा एक निवेदन सुन लें । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हम सब लोग चुन कर आये हैं और प्रजातंत्र में समानता से आये हैं । अगर हम यहां बोलते नहीं हैं तो जनता कहती है कि तुम करते क्या हो, क्यों इस का विरोध नहीं करते । यहां पर हम बोलते हैं तो ऊपर से आप का डंडा लगा हुआ है । हम चाहते हैं कि आप का आदर किया जाये, परन्तु आप सत्तारूढ़ दल को बचाने का इतना यत्न करते हैं । मुझे इस बात के लिये खेद है । मैं आज सदन का त्याग करता हूं ।

(*Shri Rameshwaranand then left the House*)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहां पर ब्लैक मेल आदि के शब्द इस्तेमाल हुए । अगर इस पर भी आप मुझे बोलने नहीं देंगे तो कब बोलने देंगे । आखिर कोई हद हुआ करती है । मैं जानता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने बार बार आप से रुकने के लिए कहा, अब आप से कहूंगा . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या ब्लैक मेल शब्द को चलने दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आप बाहर चले जाइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या आप ब्लैक मेल शब्द का इस्तेमाल होने देंगे । कम्यूनिस्ट लोग अंग्रेजी के मामले में ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर चले जाइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सारी दुनिया को अंग्रेजी भक्ति दिखलाइये और न्याय को तोड़ते चले जाइये । और शास्त्री जी वहां क्यों बठे हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : इसलिये कि हम लोग चाहते हैं ।

(Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia then left the House)

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आदत नहीं है कि मैं व्यर्थ बोलूं । मैं तो आखीर में बोल रहा हूं । हमारा हिन्दी राष्ट्र है, हिन्दी की रक्षा के लिये हम ने जो कानून बनाये हैं उन का उल्लंघन करना हम जायज समझते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उन का उल्लंघन करना है तो कहीं बाहर करें । यहां यह नहीं होने दिया जायेगा ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : बहुत अच्छा ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो लेना होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी सुन लीजिए, मैं उसका फैसला दूंगा । यह सवाल प्रिविलेज मोशन का है कि शास्त्री जी ने कहा था कि "आई एम स्पीकिंग इन इंगलिश टु डे बट आई विल स्पीक इन हिन्दी ..." । उन्हों ने कहा कि वह आगे अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे । लेकिन सवाल जो इस वक्त शास्त्री जी ने कहा उस का नहीं है । सवाल यह है कि प्रेस वाले ने जिस ने रिपोर्ट दी उसने यह लिखा कि उन्होंने कहा कि "आई विल स्पीक इन हिन्दी टू" । इस पर मोशन आया है कि प्रिविलेज का भंग हुआ है । शास्त्री जी इस वक्त जो भी कहें उस से इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है । उसके बिना जब यह नोटिस मेरे पास आया तो मैं ने उसे नामंजूर किया । अगर अखबार में कहा गया "टू" तो यह बात इतने महत्व की नहीं कि इस से कोई प्रिविलेज वायलेट हो गया और हाउस को इस छोटी सी चीज का नोटिस लेना चाहिए । उन्हों ने कहा कि इस का क्या असर होता है, तो यह दूसरा सवाल है । जहां तक प्रेस वाले का सवाल है, अगर उस ने लफ्ज "टू" लिखा भी तो उसका यह नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा कि उसने ऐसा मैलाफाइडी तरीके से किया या उसके दिमाग में कुछ मैलिस थी जिसको कि वह प्रोजेक्ट करना चाहता था । इससे हम यह चीज कनक्लयूड नहीं कर सकते । इसी वास्ते जब पहले यह नोटिस मेरे पास आया तो मैंने इसको नामंजूर किया । दोबारा माननीय सदस्य मुझ से मिले और नोटिस भी दी । फिर मैंने शास्त्री जी को भी कहा । लेकिन जो कुछ शास्त्रीजी ने स्पष्टीकरण किया, उसको छोड़ कर भी जो कुछ वहां लिखा हुआ है उस के बारे में मेरी राय है कि कोई ऐसा मामला नहीं है कि इस के लिए कमेटी बनाई जाय और हाउस इस का नोटिस ले । ये चीजें तो बिल्कुल इगनोर की जा सकती हैं । अगर उसने ऐसा किया तो इस में मैलाफाइडी या प्रेजुडिस नहीं थी । इस वास्ते हाउस को इस का नोटिस नहीं लेना चाहिए और मैं इसीलिए कंसेंट नहीं देता कि इस को आगे बढ़ाया जाये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ये जो नियम हैं इसके सम्बन्ध में, उन के अन्तर्गत तो आप को यह देखना है .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन से नियम ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम 222, 223, 224, 225 और 226 ।

तो इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत आप को यह तै करना है कि जो यह प्रश्न है वह इन नियमों के अनुकूल है या नहीं । आप का फैसला हम जानना चाहते हैं । क्या आप इस को आडर आफ आर्डर कह रहे हैं । जब आप इस की इजाजत नहीं देते तो इस बात का फैसला होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में दो चीजें हैं । पहले तो मुझे कंसेंट देनी और फिर कमेटी को भेजना है । मैं अपना कंसेंट अपने चेम्बर में भी विदहोल्ड कर सकता हूं । मगर जिस वक्त किसी का हाउस में रेफरेंस देना चाहूं तो हाउस में उसका रेफरेंस दे कर भी अपनी कसेंट विदहोल्ड कर सकता हूं । मैंने पहले चेम्बर में अपनी कंसेंट विदहोल्ड की थी, लेकिन मेम्बर साहब सटिसफाई नहीं हुए और उन्होंने मुझे नोटिस दी और मुझ से मिले भी । इसलिए मैं उन का रेफरेंस करके यहां कंसेंट नहीं दे रहा हूं कि इस मामले को आगे बढ़ाया जाय । इस वास्ते इस पर आगे और कुछ नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह नियम आप पढ़िए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने नियम पढ़ा है, अब आप बैठ जायें । मैंने फैसला भी दे दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप को नियम पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब पढ़ने का क्या मतलब जबकि मैं फैसला दे चुका ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पढ़ने के बाद फैसला कीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं इस की इजाजत नहीं देता हूं आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप का व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुन लिया और मैं ने फैसला दे दिया । अब आप काम में बाधा डाल रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और नहीं सुनूंगा और मैं मधु लिमये जी से कहूंगा कि वह बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

(Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बात का सख्त नोटिस लेना चाहता हूं । पहले भी एक मेम्बर ने कहा कि मेरा निर्णय गलत है और अब फिर कहा गया कि मेरा फैसला गलत है । मैं इस का नोटिस लेना चाहता हूं । यह जो मेम्बर ने कहा यह चेयर की डिसरेस्पैक्ट है और यह ज्यादा रिप्रिहेंसिबिल है और इस की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी कि वह खड़े हो कर कोई ऐसी बात कहें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मेरा एक निवेदन है । कौन मेम्बर किस तरह बोलता है और कौन सी भाषा का इस्तेमाल करता है उस का इस सदन में भी असर होता है । मैं यह चीज देख रहा हूं पिछले सत्र से बराबर कि जब कोई मेम्बर खड़ा हो कर कुछ निवेदन करता है, या सफाई देता है या कानूनी बात कहता है तो हर वक्त कुरसी को यह खयाल रहता है कि शायद हमारा अनादर तो नहीं हो रहा है । और जो सदस्य निवेदन करता

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

होता है उसके मन में भी अनादर की बात रहती है। तो इस स्थिति में तो कोई न्यायसंगत चीज इस सदन में नहीं हो सकती। जो अपनी बात कहना चाहेगा उस को आप बाहर निकाल देंगे जसाकि अधी प्रिय गुप्त के मामले में हुआ, डाक्टर साहब के मामले में हुआ और मधु लिमये के मामले में हुआ। इस तरह से जो विरोध करना चाहेगा अगर उस को एक एक कर के निकाल दिया जायगा तो इस सदन का काम शान्तिपूर्वक चलेगा। यह स्थिति है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस पर विचार करें और सोचें . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप ने जो निर्णय दिए हैं उन को मैं ठीक नहीं समझता और जनतंत्र के विरोध में समझता हूं और इसलिए वाकआउट करता हूं।

(Shri Ram Sewak Yadav then left the House.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री पाटिल .

श्री बागड़ी : इस चीज का मुझ से भी ताल्लुक है, इसलिए मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मौका नहीं इस वक्त इस पर कुछ कहने का। मैं ने पाटिल साहब को बुलाया है। आप काम में रुकावट न डालिए।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए।

श्री बागड़ी : एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दरम्यान में इजाजत नहीं दूंगा।

12·45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1964-65

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to present* a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1964-65.

12.45½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 8th of March, 1965, will consist of:—

(1) Further discussion on the Railway Budget.

(2) Discussion and voting on:

Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1965-66.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1964-65.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1965.

(4) Discussion on the statement of the Minister of Home Affairs on the anti-national activities of pro-Peking Communists and their preparations for subversion and violence, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th February, 1965 on a motion to be moved by H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo and others on Thursday, the 11th March, at 4 P.M.

I may also inform the House that General Discussion on General Budget

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*Presented with the recommendations by the President.

will commence from Monday, the 15th March, 1965.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have three submissions to make. Firstly, regarding the arrest of the left communists, a motion tabled by Shri P. K. Deo has been admitted for discussion. The normal time-limit for it is 2½ hours. But this is a matter on which a motion should have come from Government, so that we can have one day or two days for discussion. I would request you to fix up a whole day for this or ask the Government to come forward with a motion.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot do that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Secondly, after Mr. Kamath tabled the CBI Report, some of us have demanded a discussion on that. Since this question is agitating the minds of people all over the country at every level we request that we should get some time immediately within a week or so to have a discussion on it.

Mr. Speaker: I might make this clear, that no discussion can be held on a paper laid on the Table by a private Member. If an hon. Member quotes from some paper and if it is allowed to be laid on the Table in response to a demand made by hon. Members, no discussion can be had on that. It is only on a paper coming from the Government that a discussion can be asked for. If it is a report of a legal or statutory body also a discussion can be asked for.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): The paper is in the possession of the House.

Mr. Speaker: It can be used during other discussion in the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): It is to be used as a matter of behaviour of Government in dealing with the CBI report.

Mr. Speaker: There is the General Discussion on the Budget and hon. Members can use it then.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, the Government have not placed it on the Table. The reasons are best known to them. After this document has been placed on the Table by Shri Kamath, it has appeared in the Press. It is no more a question of challenging the integrity of particular public men like Shri Patnaik or Mitra. Now, the matter which we want to discuss in this House is the entire conduct of the Cabinet Sub-Committee. That is why I request that the Government should lay it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: What is the third point?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, it is time that we had a discussion on the Bonus Commission. The Bill is coming, and it is most unfortunate that taking advantage of this Bill no employer is implementing the Bonus Commission award.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I wish only to refer to the matter of the CBI report and certain concomitant documents which have together given rise to a matter of the utmost public important in the people's mind. I beg of you not to take a purely technical view of the matter. The document was laid on the Table of the House by a private Member, but in spite of being a private Member he has succeeded in rivetting the attention of the country on a very important matter which is already agitating the people's mind. We owe it to ourselves, therefore, to have a discussion in Parliament and I would ask Government to come forward and lay all its cards, whatever cards it has, on the Table of the House and have a discussion, thrash it out and put an end to this miserable chapter. Therefore, my feeling is that a discussion should take place. If you direct, Members on this side might give notice of a motion. It is a procedural subject for you to decide, but it will be a good thing if there is a full day's discussion on the initiative of Government itself so that the country

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

can get to know the right and wrong of the matter.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, I do not want to take long. I rise to support this suggestion made to you and through you to the Government also to give an opportunity to this House, if they cannot give a whole day at least 2½ hours, to discuss the behaviour of the Cabinet Sub-Committee in regard to this CBI report and all that pertains to it. I wish to draw your attention—I dare say that you have read it —to the editorial today in the *Hindustan Times* entitled "Guilty Men". There is noe short sentence and I will only read half of it. It says:

> "..... if there was ever a *prima facie* case established which need to be more thoroughly gone into, this was such a case."

Now that the leader as well as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs are here and we have already given notice of our request to you to give us leave to make a motion for these 2½ hours in regard to this particular matter, I request all concerned, through you, Sir, to see that time is given to us to discuss this matter. allowed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as the question of allowing a private Member to lay a thing on the Table is concerned, Sir, it is for you to decide whether or not it should be allowed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let the Government lay it on the Table.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Government has not laid it so far. I am discussing about the position now, the position as at present. Apart from that, I had explained it to all our friends, the leaders of different groups when I invited them the other day, and made it perfectly clear to them that so far our convention has been that unless the Parliamentary financial programme is over we do not take up any No-day-yet-named Motion. As a very special case this motion on the question of DIR for a 2½ hour discussion has been allowed. I also made it clear to my friends that day that if apart from that we are likely to take up any no-day-yet-named motion the only possibility is to have that time deducted from the overall time.

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Otherwise there is no other go.

Shri Ranga: This programme is something special. We thought that the Budget was going to be taken up on the 8th or 9th. Instead of that, through their own decision, they have postponed it to the 15th. If that is possible, should it not be possible for them to find 2-1|2 hours for this discussion?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About no-day-yet-named motions I have made the position very clear. Apart from the question of merit, we can take it up only after the financial business is over.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister did not say anything about the suggestion made by Shri Banerjee about the time for the discussion on the statement of Government regarding the arrest of Left Communists, that it should be extended. No justice can be done to that in 2-1|2 hours.

Mr. Speaker: When it is in the form of a no-day-yet-named motion, it has got to be 2½ hours.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Then it is better not to discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the House to decide.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : यह विवादग्रस्त सी० बी० आई० रिपोर्ट की समरी हाउस की टेबल पर काफ़ी विवाद के बाद रख दी गई है । लेकिन अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह कहा है उस से तो यह

मालूम होता है कि उस पर डिस्कशन को आगे आगे टाला जा रहा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि उस को विचार के लिए जल्द से जल्द लिया जाय और उस पर चर्चा अवश्य और शीघ्र ही चलनी चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: I must make my position clear so far as that is concerned. It has been laid on the Table of the House but it was done by a private Member. Shri Kamath certified that it is a true copy of the genuine document and therefore I allowed it to be quoted. It can be made use of and quoted during other discussions. Unless the Government admits that this is the genuine document how can I allow a discussion on that. This cannot be a basis of the discussion simply because I have allowed them to quote from it or even place it on the Table. We are having so many discussions in these one-and-a-half months. They can use it and quote from it. Now it is on the Table and they can quote from it to any extent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. Shri Kamath was permitted by you to lay a copy of the summary of the CBI report which was submitted to the Cabinet Sub-Committee which Shri Kamath certified as a true copy. Now, the Government is neither laying the whole report on the Table nor saying that the copy laid on the Table is a true copy. They are neither contradicting the report placed on the Table nor accepting it as correct. We are in a peculiar position. We will now be having a discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would like you to have pity on us. If the Government does not come forward on their own I would request you to direct that the report be laid on the Table by them.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My submission is, if I may be permitted to say so, that you are taking perhaps a purely technical view of the matter. The fact of the matter is that Shri Kamath having laid this thing on the Table of the House has created a furore in the country, in all sections of the people including those who support the Government policy. For some reason or other, which I do not wish to characterise, the Government does not come forward to say whether the document is correct or not. Therefore, the basis that you seek for is lacking. On account of the Government's remissness a document which has got, rightfully, the utmost publicity in the country and has caused the greatest anxiety and consternation is not being discussed in the House on a basis which would be beneficial to the country. Many questions have arisen—the Cabinet Sub-Committee's conduct, the entire political picture of our country and all that. If we are expected to discuss this very important matter only apropos other minor or major subjects in connection with the Home Ministry, Finance Ministry or any other Ministry, that would not be fair to the country. I would like you to lay down certain conventions in regard to the procedure of the House so that things which crop up suddenly might be taken up by Parliament in the proper manner for discussion. And that is why I submit that this question should be viewed from this point of view.

Shri Ranga: If they have any honour left with them .....

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): I strongly oppose the motion.

Mr. Speaker: There is no motion.

Shri A. T. Sarma: I object to whatever they say.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri A. T. Sarma: When it is not available to us it should not be discussed.

Mr. Speaker: I have made it clear in my ruling that I cannot compel the Government to lay it on the Table.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Still, you can allow a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: A discussion cannot be allowed unless the Government lays it on the Table. That is the correct position..... (*Interruptions*) Order, order. I am not going to allow any more discussion on this. It is for the Government to consider what they should do.

13 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: On such a matter of urgent public importance if you rule out a discussion on the technical ground that the particular documents has been laid on the Table by a private Member it will not be quite proper. It would be within your competence to allow a discussion which the whole country is anxiously awaiting. The entire handling of the business by the Cabinet Sub-Committee has to be discussed and it should not be shut out merely because of a technical hitch. It should be debated.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of being technical. The procedure is quite clear. I can allow a member to quote from a document which the Government still contends is secret. But I cannot allow a regular discussion on that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They should be ashamed of taking that stand.

Mr. Speaker: That is not my business.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Had it been in any other country, the entire Cabinet would have resigned.

Mr. Speaker: We have already spent a lot of time on this. Now we should resume the discussion on the Railway Budget.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, you just now mentioned that it is for the Government to decide whether to lay the report on the Table or not. May I make one submission on that?

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Government may contend that the document is secret; but they cannot say that this copy is not genuine.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, could we not expect you to express yourself? Could we expect you to ask Government why they are behaving like this? After all, Parliament has to assert its authority and you, Sir, as a sovereign representative of Parliament, have got to do something to bring some sense in Government....

Mr. Speaker: I have given my explanation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार से पूछा जाये कि क्या वह इस रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रखने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं ।

Shri Ranga: *The Hindustan Times* is their own paper an dit has castigated the Government as the guilty men. That is enough.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, that is not enough.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought to be some end to this discussion. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कहा था कि आप मेरी बात सुनेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, को बुलाया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : जब मैं पहले उठा था, तो आप ने कहा था कि इस विषय के खत्म होने पर मुझे बुलायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कभी नहीं कहा था . . . श्री बनर्जी ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जाती सफ़ाई के लिए बोलना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को मना कर रहा हूं और वह बोले जा रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न दरमियान में नहीं उठ सकता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को इजाजत नहीं देता हूं । आप कार्यवाही में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं । मैं ने आप को कहा है कि आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं रुकावट नहीं डाल रहा हूं । जब मैं ने यह कहा था कि यह लोक सभा है, कोई मुग़ल दरबार नहीं है, तो उस शब्द को ले कर आप ने मुझे निकाल दिया था । आज मेरे दल के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि ये ब्लैक-मेल करते हैं और मैं सफाई के लिए खड़ा होता हूं, तो आप सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : It was not proper for Shri Mukerjee to say like that. लेकिन उस का मतलब यह यह तो नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य खड़े होकर बोलने लग जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रुकावट डाल रहे हैं । अगर आप फिर उठेंगे, तो मुझे और एक्शन लेना पड़ेगा —श्री बनर्जी ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री बागड़ी, बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं बाहर नहीं जाऊंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्पीकर के डायरेक्शन को रेसिस्ट कर रहे हैं, उसको डिफ़ाई कर रहे हैं, आबस्ट्रक्ट कर रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर इस सदन् के बारे में कोई अपशब्द कहा जाये, कोई ग़लत बात कही जाये और आप उसको हिफ़ाज़त दें, तो इससे संसदीय प्रणाली और जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली को आघात पहुंचेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हाउस को बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने माननीय सदस्य का नाम ले कर कहा है कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री बागड़ी, बाहर चले जायें, लेकिन वह नहीं जा रहे हैं और यहां ही बैठे हैं । वह स्पीकर की एथारिटी को फ्लोट कर रहे हैं, उसको डिस-ओबे कर रहे हैं ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah (Adoni): Sir, I beg to move:

"That Shri Bagri be suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the day."

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): Sir, in the place of that motion I would like to move a substitute motion. I beg to move:

"That Shri Bagri be suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the session."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri Bagri be suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the session."

Shri Ranga: May I suggest that "the rest of the session" may be amended as "the rest of the day"? After all, similar incidents have taken place today and some hon. Members have been sent out only for the rest of the day. Why should we make a distinction only in this case?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Range should realise that if one after the other,

[Mr. Speaker]

they rise in their seats, obstruct the proceedings and then accuse me that I have shown indulgence to some or they have been blackmailing me and then walk out, it becomes a little difficult for me. In those cases, at least the Members have walked out. In this case, he says that he would not go in spite of my orders.

Shri Ranga: He has also walked out.

Mr. Speaker: No he has not walked out. He is still here and he says he would not go.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ने आप से अर्ज किया कि

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उस में यह संशोधन करना चाहता हूं कि "सैशन के बाकी भाग" के स्थान पर "एक सप्ताह" रख दिया जाये ।

(Shri Bagri then left the House.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हाउस की मर्जी है कि इस मामले को इसी जगह छोड़ दिया जाये ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : जी हां ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमें हमेशा इस बात का ध्यान रहता है कि हम संसद् की मर्यादा भंग न करें, लेकिन यहां पर जो ऐसी कार्यवाही होती है, जिस से उत्तेजना फैलती है, जो कि कुछ सदस्यों के द्वारा फैलाई जाती है, उस से देश में और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है । हमारी लड़ाई सरकार से है । हम सरकार की खूब आलोचना करें और मंत्रियों की खूब छीला-छीली करे, लेकिन हम को अध्यक्ष महोदय की बात पूरी तरह माननी चाहिए । जो माननीय सदस्य यहां पर इस प्रकार की उत्तेजना फैलाते हैं, उनका एक मात्र उद्देश्य यह रहता है कि ये सब बातें समाचारपत्रों में आयें । इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाया जाये कि अगर हाउस में इस प्रकार की बातें हों तो वे रिकार्ड में न रहें । अगर वे रिकार्ड में नहीं रहेंगी, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वे समाचारपत्रों में भी नहीं आयेंगी । मैं समाचारपत्रों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन जिन बातों से उत्तेजना फैलती है, उन को बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा—श्री बनर्जी ।

13.09 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the General discussion of of the Budget (Railways) for 1965-66. Shri S. M. Banerjee will continue his speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was referring to the case of victimisation of trade union workers who took part in the 1960 strike. While I was on my legs I referred to the case of Posts and Telegraphs and other departments where 90 to 98 per cent of the employees who were victimised during the strike have been taken back. As this question has been agitating the minds of the All India Railwaymen's Federation and other unions, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly reconsider these cases. They took part in the strike in 1960 and after that every organisation suffered a lot. Now there are good industrial relations not only with the railway management the Railway Board or the Railway Ministry but generally the Government employees are discussing the various issues for a negotiated settlement.

In this connection, I would submit that there are certain cases in the South Eastern Railway. I particularly

mention the case of Shri Chakladar who was suspended in 1960 for taking part in the strike. Unfortunately, his case has not yet been decided even after a lapse of nearly five years. I would only request the hon. Minister kindly to take a sympathetic attitude in these cases and see that those who are still out on the streets without a job are taken back.

Recently, two of the popular representatives of the South Eastern Railwaymen's Union have been arrested under the DIR, namely, Shri N. Chakravarti and Shri A. Lakshminarayana. Either Shri Lakshminarayana or Shri Chakravarti never did anything which may be construed as some subversive or antinational activity. These railway employees representatives of their Union, asked for more contribution for the nation. After the Chinese aggression they went out of their way to help this Government to improve efficiency and output. For doing this these two young men, Shri Chakravarti and Shri Lakshminarayana are behind the bars.

I took up this matter with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and I have got a reply saying that the West Bengal Government is unable to consider these cases. I would only request Dr. Ram Subhag Singh kindly to ask for the papers. Let him call for the papers and if he is satisfied that these employees behaved in a fashion which helped the Chinese aggressors, they must not only be arrested but other action should also be taken against them; but if there is nothing against them I would request him kindly to see that those arrested persons are immediately released so that confidence may be restored among the South Eastern Railway people in particular and the railwaymen in general.

Coming to another very vital point, namely, casual labour, recently a statement was made by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh on a 'call attention' notice of mine and my hon. friend, Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, in this connection. A scheme was accepted by the Railway Ministry, known as the decasualisation scheme. The Railway Board was to decasualise those thousands of employees who were working as casual labour. Recently I have received 200 telegrams from various places in this country, mainly from Kharagpur, Agra, Golaghat and other places where the services of casual or temporary employees have been retrenched or are being retrenched.

What is happening with those casual employees is that the Central Pay Commission pay scale has not been implemented in their case though their casses have been recommended and there is a clear order by the Railway Board that those who have completed a particular tenure of service of six months or more should be covered under the CPC scale. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to end this gross injustice which is being done to the casual employees. A committee with a member from the Railway Board, preferably the Member (Staff), two representatives of the two Federations and one representative of the concerned Railway Union should be appointed immediately to go into the question of this casual labour and the implementation, non-implementation or incorrect implementation of the various Government orders issued from time to time from the Railway Board.

It is high time that their minimum wage is also increased. What is the minimum wage that they are getting? They are getting Rs. 45, Rs. 41 and Rs. 37 in the case of *reja*, that is female employees and they have to pay Rs. 5 or Rs 10 as fees to some small officers to keep their services intact so that they may get a job after their services are terminated after six months and they are re-employed after 15 or 10 days, or even after two days. Once the Railway Ministry has accepted that they have to decasualise these employees, I will earnestly request the Railway Minister kindly to appoint a committee so that it may deal with the entire matter very clearly.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I had taken only seven minutes yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Then minutes; that is what the record says.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may kindly give me another five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then I come to the nationalisation of the light railways. The increase in third class fares would have been avoided had the light railways been nationalised. It is really a scandalous affair. All these railways, whether it is the Dehri Sasaram Light Railway or the Howrah Amta Light Railway or the Saharanpur Light Railway, are such that if you really travel in these trains, you will find that they hardly reach their destination. You have no hope of reaching the destination and you have to get down and catch some bus. That is exactly what is happening. Since these railways are controlled by the big business houses Government is unable to take a decision. But I know that now we have a Railway Minister with courage and conviction and he is being helped by other Ministers like Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and Shri Sham Nath who, of course, is not listening to me. They can take a bold decision so that these railways may be nationalised.

There are two other minor points and one of them is about the shifting of the training school from Sealdah to Dhanbad. I have gone through the entire papers in this connection. I have seen this place myself. A huge building has been constructed at Dhanbad where there is no water and no facility for school-going children. This training school is to be transferred there. I am told that another sum of Rs. 27 lakhs is being paid or sanctioned to have this double storey building. If it is a question of shifting this training school to Dhanbad only because a building has been constructed, I would submit that this building can be utilised by the Bokaro Steel Plant or other people. Let this training school not be shifted. If we want any expansion, by spending Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 6 lakhs in Sealdah itself where there is the Clem Brown Institute which is a big technical training school, I hope this matter can be settled. I would only request Dr. Ram Subhag Singh in all earnstness that he should examine the whole matter afresh. If somebody took such a decision, it was a brainwave of some officer or Minister. It should not be shifted to Dhanbad.

Then, I would refer to the case of Ordnance officers who came to the Railways. These officers were working as Class I officers in the Ordnance Factories Depots and other places in the Defence Services. They were transferred to and accepted by the Railway Ministry; but it is most unfortunate that their services are not being counted for the purpose of seniority etc. These are highly qualified officers. I have all appreciation of their good work and, I am sure the Railway Ministry has equally appreciated their work. They should be given enough chances so that they may get their promotion. Only because their total service has not been counted for the purpose of seniority in the Railways, they have been superseded by their juniors. I would only request that their services should be counted.

One last point and I am done. This is about Shri Mukund Pareek. This employee took permission from the Railway and actually fought an election and won.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee knows it much better than I do.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not referring to individual cases but I am only referring to it because 26 MPs met the Railway Minister personally and requested him about it. My only request is that this Government employee who was once a Railway employee should not suffer. His case should be considered.

With these words I will request the hon. Minister kindly to consider these three points; namely, cheap grain shops wage board and victimisation cases should be reviewed. These are the three main demands and they should be entrusted to the three Ministers and they should consider all these points.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय हाउस में उपस्थित नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० राम सुभग सिंह तो हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय तो फिर कोरम भी नहीं है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब भी हम बोलने खड़े होते हैं, इस तरह से बाधा उपस्थित कर दी जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये । वह कहते हैं कोरम नहीं है ।

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): There is the convention that between 1 and 2 P.M. the quorum should not be challenged.

Mr. Speaker: That is left to the good sense of the Members. If they insist on that, I cannot help it. The constitutional provision is there. I cannot override it. Let the bell be rung.

The bell is being rung .... now there is quorum.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय रेलवे मंत्री जी द्वारा जो बजट रखा गया है उसका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं । मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल से इस साल 64 लाख रुपये रेलवे के जरिये जो सामान गायब हो जाता है, गुम हो जाता है, उस के मुआवजे के लिए देने के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा है । मैं चाहता हू कि हमारे रेलवे मंत्री इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दें कि रेलवे से कोई सामान गुम न हो या उस का मिसडाइरेक्शन न हो, उस में किसी तरह का फर्क न आये । हम देखते हैं कि आज कल चाहे लोग अपना सामान कलकत्ते से ले जायें या दिल्ली से ले जायें, वे आजकल ट्रकों पर ज्यादा भरोसा करते हैं, ट्रकों पर उन का ज्यादा इत्मीनान है । जब हम अपना बजट देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि मालगाड़ियों से हम को पैसा कम मिला है, पैसेन्जरों से ज्यादा मिला है । मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि रेलवे की साख ठीक रहे इस पर पूरी तरह से निगरानी और देखभाल वे करें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि रेलवे मंत्री जी ने मुसाफिरों के ऊपर कुछ रेलवे भाड़ा बढ़ाया है, जब कि उन मुसाफिरों से 5 लाख रुपया रेलवे भाड़े का ज्यादा मिला है । इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस तरीके के मुसाफिरों के पास से हमें आमदनी ज्यादा होती है अगर उन पर टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं तो उन मुसाफिरों के आराम के ऊपर कुछ ज्यादा खयाल रक्खें । उन मुसाफिरों पर टैक्स तो बढ़ा दिया जाता है लेकिन उन के आराम का खयाल कम रहता है । मैं चाहूंगा कि उन के आराम पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय ।

हमारे दोनों रेलवे मंत्री पहले कृषि मंत्री थे । अब वे रेल मंत्री हैं । उन्होंने माल ले जाने पर टैक्स बढ़ाया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि जो किसानों की चीजें हैं, जो खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने में सहायता करती हैं उन पर टैक्स न बढ़ाया जाये । जैसे सीमेंट है, लोहा है, चूना है, खाद है, इस से उपज अधिक बढ़ती है । इन चीजों तर टैक्स न बढ़ाया जाये । कारण यह है कि हम बाहर से गल्ला मंगाते हैं और उस पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं । यदि

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

हम अपने देश की खेती को मदद करें तो हमारे यहां पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय तो खुद पंजाब से आते हैं। आज ही मैं ने सुना है कि पंजाब में गेहूं की फसल बहुत अच्छी है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और हम पंजाब को धन्यवाद देते हैं। सारे देश में इस तरह से खेती की पैदावार बढ़नी चाहिए। लेकिन खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए जो सामान होता है किसान का, जैसा मैं ने गत वर्ष कहा था, उस के ऊपर सरकार को चाहिए कि किराये और भाड़े में काफी कमी करे। बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि उस के ऊपर एक दम ही भाड़ा न रहे क्योंकि अगर आप एक तरफ से मदद करेंगे इस में तो दूसरी तरफ से आप के लिए फायदेमन्द होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार ने जमीदारी को समाप्त करना चाहा। जमीदारी को खत्म करने के लिए कानूनी पेचीदगियां थीं। इसलिए संविधान में सुधार कर के उस को ऐसा किया गया कि जमीदारी का कानून हटाया जा सके। जिन जिन स्टेट्स में जमीदारी हटाई गई वहां वहां पर उस कानून की मजबूती की गई। लेकिन हमारे व्हीलर साहब की हर स्टेशन पर दूकान है। न मालूम सरकार के दिल में उनके लिए क्या दर्द है। यही नहीं। और बहुत से लोग हैं जो स्टेशनों पर किताबें बेचा करते हैं। अगर एक स्टेशन पर एक आदमी को किताब बेचने का काम दे दिया जाये तो उसके कुछ परिवारों का भरण पोषण हो जायेगा। यही कारण जमीदारी को हटाने के लिए भी दिया गया था। इस से सरकार की आमदनी भी बढ़ जायेगी। अगर इस तरह से किया जाये तो स्टेशनों पर कम्पिटीशन भी होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब हम समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ना चाहते हैं तो एक आदमी को पूंजीपति बना कर क्यों रखना चाहते हैं। हमारे मंत्री महोदय को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अभी डिगोया डिबोली में ट्रेन दुर्घटना हुई। उस में मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के 20 या 25 आदमी मरे हैं। कुल मिला कर उसमें 100 आदमी मरे हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हमारा कुसूर नहीं है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हमारा कुसूर नहीं है, और 700 आदमी उस में मर गये। उन के बाल बच्चों को कौन परवरिश करेगा। जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है हम ने अपने संविधान में रक्खा हुआ है कि सब के साथ न्यायोचित व्यवहार करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उनके नुमाइन्दे हैं वह करें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वह लोग माइनर हैं, उन को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : आप उनके नुमाइन्दे तो हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उन का नुमाइन्दा होकर तो मैं कह ही रहा हूं। इस दुर्घटना में 100 आदमी मरे हैं। ग्यारह बसें इधर से जाती हैं और ग्यारह बसें उधर से आती हैं। सड़क बीच हो गई है। गुमटी नहीं है जो उस की देख भाल करे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वे इस का खयाल करें कि गुमटी बनाकर वहां आदमी रखें।

हमारे स्टेट में पांच करोड़ आदमी बसते हैं लेकिन वहां पर एक भी पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन नहीं है। या तो बिहार के बच्चे कलकत्ते जायें या फिर जो बच्चे वहां के उम्मीदवार हों वे इलाहाबाद जायें। हमारे बच्चों के लिए बिहार में एक भी पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की स्थापना नहीं हुई। अगर हम लोग थोड़ा सा दंगा करें तो यह बात आसानी से हो सकती है। लेकिन हम लोग गांधी जी के अनुयायी हैं। शांतिप्रिय

उपायों से सरकार से प्रार्थना करते हैं । हम लोग शांतिप्रिय रास्ते पर चलने वाले हैं । क्योंकि गांधी जी सब से पहले साउथ अफ्रीका से आने के बाद बिहार गये थे और बिहार पर गांधी जी का बहुत ज्यादा असर है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे । बिहार में भी एक पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन हो ताकि वहां के बच्चों को नौकरी पाने के लिए वहीं पर इंटर्व्यू देने की सुविधा हो जाये ।

मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि हमारी सरकार एक बात की ओर क्यों ध्यान नहीं देती । जब अंग्रेजी राज्य था तब सोनापुर में जो एक रेलवे ब्रिज है उस के अलावा अंग्रेज लोग चाहते थे कि एक पुल और बनाया जाये ताकि लोगों को आने जाने की और सुविधा हो जाये । अंग्रेजों ने कहा कि डुमरियाघाट पर एक और पुल बनाया जाये । उस के लिए अंग्रेजों ने बड़ी छान-बीन की ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में फिर कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung .... now there is quorum.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं कह रहा था कि गंडक नदी पर अंग्रेजों के जमाने में सोनपुर में केवल एक ही पुल था । उन्होंने फैसला किया कि एक और पुल बनाया जाये ताकि अगर सोनपुर पुल टूट जाये या कोई खतरा हो जाये और उत्तर बिहार से आवागमन का कोई जरिया न रह जाये तो लोगो को असुविधा न हो । उस समय जो अंग्रेज सरकार थी वह चाहती थी कि डुमरियाघाट पर पुल बनाया जाये । लेकिन संयोगवश वह नहीं बन सका । आज डुमरियाघाट पर रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट विभाग एक सड़क का पुल बना रहा है । मेरी दरखास्त मंत्री जी से है कि वे इस पुल को रोड कम रेल पुल बनवा दें । इसके बन जाने से पंजाब से लेकर आसाम तक आने जाने की सुविधा हो जाएगी। हमने देखा कि इस पुल के न होने के कारण पिछले चीनी आक्रमण के समय हमारी फौजों को आसाम और नेफा जाने के लिए बहुत दूर से हो कर जाना पड़ता था । इस पुल के बन जाने से सीधा रास्ता हो जाएगा । इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से दरखास्त करूंगा कि डुमरियाघाट पर इस पुल को अवश्य बनवावें ।

हमारे जिले की यह हालत है कि वहां के लोगों को कहीं भी चौथे दरजे की जगहों पर नौकरी नहीं मिलती । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस इलाके के लोगों को इन जगहों पर प्राथमिकता दी जाए ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम नेपाल के बार्डर पर रहते हैं । नैपाल की चौड़ाई सौ से सवा सौ मील तक है । आपने अखबारों में देखा होगा कि ल्हासा से एक सड़क काडारी तक बन गयी है और काडारी से सड़क काठमांडू तक तथा काठमांडू से रक्सौल तक बन गयी है। इस तरफ हमारी कोई स्ट्रेटिजिक लाइन नहीं है । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर एक बड़ी लाइन समस्तीपुर से नरकटियागंज तक वाया मुजफ्फरपुर बना दें तो हमारा क्षेत्र सुरक्षित हो जाएगा ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे जिले से ज्यादा सामान एक्सपोर्ट होता है लेकिन वहां पर डी० टी० एस० का दफ्तर नहीं है । जगजीवन बाबू ने कहा था कि वहां पर डी० टी० एस० का दफ्तर खोला जाएगा लेकिन अभी वह समस्तीपुर में ही है और हमारे यहां के लोगों को अपने काम से इतनी दूर जाना होता है । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां रेलवे डी० टी० एस० का दफ्तर खोले जिससे कि हमारे यहां के लोगों को सहूलियत हो ।

दूसरी बात मैं स्टेशनों पर जो खाने पीने की चीजें मिलती हैं उनके बारे में कहना

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

चाहता हूं । दिक्कत यह है कि आजकल हमारे मिनिस्टर लोग हवाई जहाज से यात्रा करते हैं इसलिए उनको पता नहीं हो सकता कि रेल यात्रा में लोगों को क्या कष्ट हैं । नान-कोपरेशन के दिनों में गांधी जी तीन महीने में सारे देश का दौरा करते थे । उन को जनता के दुःख का पता रहता था । लेकिन हम लोग जो गांधी जी का नाम लेते है, रेल-गाड़ी में चलना नहीं चाहते, सब हवाई जहाज से चलना चाहते हैं । उनको जनता के दुःख का कैसे पता रहेगा । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि स्टेशनों पर खाने पीने की चीजों के बारे में ध्यान दिया जाए और यात्रियों की सफाई और सुरक्षा का खयाल रखा जाए ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रेलवे बजट पेश किया गया है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं श्री पाटिल को, उनके सहयोगी मंत्रियों को तथा उन लाखों कर्मचारियों को बधाई देता हूं कि वे बड़े अनुशासन से और बड़ी गति के साथ रेलवे की प्रगति के काम में जुटे हुए हैं ।

यह जो हमारा रेलवे का प्रतिष्ठान है, वह न केवल इस देश में वरन् सारे संसार में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एक अद्वितीय प्रतिष्ठान माना जाता है। प्रायः 50 लाख यात्री 6800 स्टेशनों से 10 हजार गाड़ियों के माध्यम से गुजर कर अपने निर्दिष्ट स्थानों पर पहुंचते है । इतने बड़े प्रतिष्ठान का नेतृत्व और दायित्व श्री पाटिल और उनके सहयोगी डा० राम सुभग सिंह तथा श्री शामनाथ के हाथों में है, इसलिए इसका भविष्य उज्वल है । और मैं समझता हूं कि रेलों का आधुनिकीकरण करके ही हम ऐसा करने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे ।

मैंने पिछले साल बजट की बहस के दौरान में कहा था कि सन् 1950–51 से किरायों में वृद्धि की परम्परा सी पड़ गयी है उस परम्परा में कोई इस तरह का परिवतन होना चाहिए कि जिस में तीसरे दरजे का यात्री भी यह अनुभव कर सके कि हमारे सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार कुछ सोचती है ।

13·34 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

हमको इस किराए की वृद्धि की परम्परा में कुछ आमूल परिवर्तन करने की कल्पना करनी चाहिए । मैंने कहा था कि अगर ज्यादा न हो सके तो प्रतीक रूप में ही कुछ कमी की जाए जिससे पता चले कि हम केवल किराया वृद्धि ही नहीं करते बल्कि हम को उससे अधिक ध्यान यात्रियों की सुविधा का है । मैं श्री पाटिल और श्री राम सुभग सिंह से निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस प्रकार श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने अपने बजट में जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में लोगों को कुछ न कुछ राहत दी है ....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

13·35 hrs.

(कोरम की घंटी बजायी गयी)

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : तो मैं कह रहा था कि तीसरे दरजे के यात्रियों को निश्चित रूप से कुछ राहत दी जाए ताकि वे समझ सकें कि उनको कुछ राहत मिली, चाहे वह राहत सिम्बालिक रूप में ही क्यों न हो ।

अगर सारे संसार की दृष्टि से देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि रेलवे यातायात आउट आफ डेट होती चली जा रही है ब्रिटेन में करीब चार या पांच सौ स्टेशन एबालिश किए जा चुके हैं, इसलिए कि रोड का परिवहन

ज्यादा गति पकड़ रहा है । ज्यादातर रेलों से ढुलाई होती है और उसमें भी जहां गोदाम से गोदाम या शहर से शहर और गांव से गांव माल पहुंचाने का काम है उसको रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट ज्यादा कुशलता से करता है । इस लिये मैं आपको आगाह कर देना चाहता हूं कि यदि आपने रेलवे का आधुनिकीकरण न किया तो ऐसा अवसर आ सकता है कि आपको रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट से बड़ा कम्पिटीशन करना पड़े । आपने कल ही सदन में कहा कि आपके तीस हजार वैगन ब्राड़गेज के और पांच हजार वैगन मीटर गेज के बेकार पड़े रहें । मैं समझता हूं कि भविष्य में ऐसा हो सकता है कि और ज्यादा वैगन बेकार पड़े रह और इस्तेमाल न हों । आज दुनिया में ट्रांस्पोर्ट सिस्टम यात्री को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाएं देना चाहते हैं । आज अन्य देशों में गाड़ी की स्पीड 125, 130 और 140 मील प्रति घंटा हो रही है । डबल डेकर बोगीज बनायी जा रही हैं ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा यात्रियों को बिठाया जा सके । सट्रली हीटेड ट्रेन्स का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है कि यात्री निर्दिष्ट समय में अपने स्थान पर पहुंच जाए । जापान में हाल में यह नियम बनाया गया है कि अगर कोई गाड़ी एक घंटे लेट हो जाए तो यात्रियों का सारा किराया वापस कर दिया जाता है । सब से बड़ी तरकीब गाड़ियों को लेट न होने देने की यह हो सकती है कि अगर गाड़ी एक घंटे लेट हो तो यात्रियों को किराया वापस कर दिया जाए । हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां खास खास गाड़ियां जैसे जी० टी०, कालका मेल आदि अक्सर लेट हो जाती हैं । हम समझते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में भी हमको ध्यान रखना चाहिए ।

जनता का सम्बन्ध यात्रा में तीन बातों से होता है । एक तो उसे स्थान मिले, दूसरे यात्रा काल में उसको अच्छा भोजन मिले और तीसरे जिस स्थान पर वह जाना चाहता है उस पर निर्दिष्ट समय में पहुंच जाए । जहां तक स्थान मिलने का ताल्लुक है, आज भी भीड़ रहती है । उसको स्थान नहीं मिलता ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको अपनी गाड़ियों की स्पीड ज्यादा करनी चाहिए । उदाहरण के लिए फ्रंटियर मेल जिसको आज बम्बई से दिल्ली तक आने में 24 घंटे लगते हैं अगर उसकी स्पीड बढ़ा दी जाय और इस यात्रा में केवल 17 घंटे लगें तो आप हफ्ते में बम्बई के लिए दो और प्रिंसिपल ट्रेन्स दे सकते हैं । आप जब स्पीड तेज करें तो उसके लि टैकनिकल डिवाइस भी काम में लावें जिनका विदेशों में आज इस्तेमाल हो रहा है । आज यूरोप में ड्राइवर को मालूम होता है आगे के इलाके में वेदर कंडीशन्स क्या हैं । जैसे वायुयान का चालक 300, 400 मील के आगे की वैदर कंडीशन्स को देख सकता है मैं चाहता हूं कि उसी प्रकार से रेलव के ड्राइवर्स भी टेलीकम्युनिकेशन डिवाइस के द्वारा दो, चार स्टेशन पहले की स्थिति को जान सकें । टेलीकम्युनिकेशन के द्वारा लाइन क्लियर है इसकी पूरी सूचना उसको दी जा सकती है ।

इसी तरीके से हम को मौडर्न सिगनल प्रोसेस भी ऐडौप्ट करना है, उन्हें बनाना है । अभी जो यह 30 या 32 हजार अनमैंड गेट्स हैं वहां पर हमें सिगनल देना चाहिए ताकि जो ऐक्सीडेंट्स होने की संभावना रहती है वह न रहे ।

हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी रेलगाड़ियों की गति तेज हो, गति और अधिक बढ़ायी जाय और साथ ही रेलगाड़ियां भी ज्यादा बढ़ायी जायें । दूसरी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि यह जितनी भी मौडर्न डिवाइस हैं, टेलीकम्युनिकेशन्स आदि की, मौडर्न सिगनल की जो रीति है वह हमको तुरन्त लाग कर

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

देनी चाहिए क्योंकि संसार इससे बहुत आगे जा चुका है । हम यह कदापि बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते कि हम पीछे रहें क्योंकि आज जहां जापान में रफ्तार 150 मील है वहां हमारा औसत केवल 45 ही है । इतना पीछे अभी भी हम हैं । इसलिए यह ठीक ही है कि जब तक हम अपनी रेलगाड़ियों की गति को नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, जब तक हम रेलों की तादाद नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, तब तक हम अपने यात्रियों को अच्छी तरह से ऐकौमेडेट नहीं कर सकते हैं, आराम से उनको ले नहीं जा सकते हैं । इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि सारे रेलवेज के प्रबन्ध को, रेलवे के प्रशासन को और रेलवेज की सेवा को एक मौडर्न आउटलुक, एक आधुनिक दृष्टिकोण से सज्जित करें । संसार में अन्यत्र जो एक वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण है, एक साइंटिफिक एप्रोच है और उसके फलस्वरूप वहां पर जो एचीवमेंट्स हुई हैं उनको हमें अपने देश में भी लाना है ।

श्रीमन्, हम जानते हैं कि रेलवेज ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है । सन् 1963–64 में करीब 63 नई रेलगाड़ियां जिनका कि क्षेत्रफल 6838 किलोमीटर होता है वह चलाई गई हैं । करीब 2498 किलोमीटर की आयोजना में 1056 किलोमीटर में विद्युतीकरण हो गया है । हम जानते हैं कि आप इस बात के लिए सचेष्ट हैं और आधुनिकीकरण की दिशा में अग्रसर होने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि उसमें आपकी गति धीमी न पड़े ।

हमें इस बात का बड़ा दुःख है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेलवे लाइन्स के लिए करीब 40 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया है । मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि जब कि एक मील रेलवे लाइन डालने में अगर धरती समतल हो तो 9 लाख रुपया व्यय होता है तब इतनी धनराशि में इस चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में आप किस प्रकार रेलों के आधुनिकीकरण का काम सम्पन्न कर पायेंगे ? कैसे देश को आधुनिक रेलवेज प्रदान कर सकेंगे ?

श्रीमन, मैं एक ऐसे प्रांत से आता हूं जो कि चारों दिशाओं, उत्तर, पूर्व पश्चिम और दक्षिण को मिलाता है । चारों दिशाओं के राज्यों का सम्मिलन हमारे प्रान्त के माध्यम से होता है । तीन मुख्य ट्रंक लाइनें बीच से होकर जाती हैं । कलकत्ते से बम्बई जी० टी०, दिल्ली से मद्रास और पंजाब मेल दिल्ली से बम्बई । केवल यही तीन मुख्य गाड़ियां हैं जोकि मध्य प्रदेश को स्पर्श करती हुई जाती हैं । लेकिन हमारे यहां प्रान्त के अंदर के हिस्सों में जाने के लिए रेल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । आज हालत यह है कि ग्वालियर से सरगुजा और बस्तर पहुंचने में हमें साढ़े पांच दिन लगते हैं । इस प्रजातंत्र के युग में मध्य प्रदेश की रेलों के बारे में अन्य प्रान्तों की अपेक्षा अवहेलना समझ में नहीं आती है । अगर आप देश के अन्य सभी प्रान्तों का रेलवे सुविधा के बारे में सर्वेक्षण करायें तो आप पायेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश उस दिशा में सब की अपेक्षा अधिक पीछे है । मध्य प्रदेश में रेलों की सुविधा का विस्तार अत्यन्त आवश्यक है क्योंकि रेलवे के विकास के साथ आर्थिक विकास, मानव विकास और संस्कृति का विकास निहित है । रेलों का विकास होने से हम प्रदेश में और अन्यत्र भी एक जगह से दूसरी जगह आसानी से और कम समय मे आ जा सकते हैं । हमारे यहां खनिज पदार्थों का विपुल भंडार पड़ा है उसको समुद्र तक पहुंचाने का कोई मार्ग नहीं है, कोई रेल नहीं है । यह ठीक है कि अभी आप बस्तर में कुछ दे रहे हैं । डल्लीकारा से बालीडाला तक यह 60 मील की लाइन दे रहे हैं जोकि विजिगापट्टम को मिला देगी और मैं इसके लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूं । अब किसी भी प्रान्त की आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थिति

इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि वहां पर रेलों की कितनी सुविधा प्राप्त है ? मेरे क्षेत्र में यद्यपि गुना-मक्सी लाइन आ रही है फिर भी 200 मील का क्षेत्र कुरवई-सिरौंज, लटेरी, मधुसूदनगढ़ यह जो 200 मील का क्षेत्र है वह अभी भी रेलवे की सेवा से वंचित है । अब जहां पर गाड़ी नहीं है वहां की एक वृद्धा ने कहा कि यह रेलगाड़ी आखिर होती कैसी है और यह चलती कैसे है ? उन लोगों ने रेलगाड़ी के दर्शन ही नहीं किये हैं ।

मेरा क्षेत्र एक तिहाई आदिवासियों का क्षेत्र है । पूरे के पूरे मध्य प्रदेश की जनसंख्या का सर्वेक्षण करा कर देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि इस साढ़े तीन करोड़ की आबादी में एक करोड़ ऐसे लोग होंगे जोकि कभी रेल में बैठे ही नहीं हैं जिन्होंने कि कभी रेल की यात्रा ही नहीं की होगी । इस से सिद्ध होता है कि हमारा प्रदेश रेल सेवा में कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है ? यह बड़े ही दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी कि पाटिल साहब और डा० राम सुभग सिंह के होते हुए उनकी यह अवस्था बनी रहे। मध्य प्रदेश की जो स्थिति है उसका पूरा सर्वेक्षण होना चाहिए ताकि पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और किसी हद तक दक्षिण में जो रेलवे लाइनों की सुविधा सुलभ है, वैसी व्यवस्था हमें भी मिल जाय और हमारे यहां पर रेलवे लाइंस का जाल बिछ जाय ताकि हम अपनी विपुल खनिज सम्पदा का पूरा पूरा लाभ उठा सकें और उनको आसानी से और कम समय में निर्दिष्ट स्थानों तक पहुंचा सकें ।

रेलों में भोजन की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यही कहना है कि उसमें एक प्रति योगिता की भावना पैदा कीजिये । आपने उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है, उसको विभागीय कर दिया है वह तो ठीक ही है लेकिन उसमें एक प्रतियोगिता का भाव पैदा कीजिए ताकि यात्री लोगों को अच्छा व सस्ता भोजन मिल सके ।

चूंकि मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है इसलिए केवल एक बात और कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा । यह जो श्री कृष्णमाचारी द्वारा सरचार्ज लैवी लगाई गई है, इम्पोर्ट लैवी, उससे रेलवेज के लिए जितना सामान हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उसे लैवी से छूट दे दी जाय । यह 6, 7 करोड़ रुपये का जो इम्पोर्ट सरचार्ज रेलवे कम्पोनेंटस को इम्पोर्ट करने पर लगेगा उससे इसको छूट दे दी जाय हालांकि यह होगी बुक इंट्री ही ।

तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को सुविधा देने की बात की जाती है । मैं चाहूंगा कि 40 करोड़ की धनराशि जो कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में रेलवे लाइन्स के लिए रक्खा गया है उसको बढ़ा कर 100 करोड़ कर दिया जाय ।

एक मेरा सुझाव यह है कि रेलवेज में दो ही दर्जे रक्खे जायें, प्रथम और द्वितीय । तीसरा दर्जा हटा दया जाय । दूसरे दर्जे की जो सुविधायें हैं वह सारी की सारी तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को मुहैया की जायें ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से यह पूरा सर्वेक्षण करा कर आप उसकी एकोनामी वर्क आउट कीजिए ताकि तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को जो आज असुविधा होती है वह उन्हें न हो ।

इसके अलावा जो तीसरे और चौथे वर्ग के कर्मचारी हैं उन के लिए मोबाइल शौप्स और हाउसिंग की व्यवस्था की जाय, उनके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार किया जाय ताकि वे लोग जोकि आज सबसे नीचे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में पड़े हैं उनको भी सुविधा मिल सके । बस इन शब्दों के साथ में रेलवे बजट का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri J. R. Mehta (Pali): I should like to begin by congratulating the hon. Railway Minister and his team, and particularly the Railway Board, for their creditable performance which, I think, is just inkeeping with the long traditions of our rail-

[Shri J. R. Mehta]

ways. I feel that one can see indications of the impact of the dynamic personality of our new Railway Minister, who I regret to say is not present here just now, and his irrepressible colleague my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, who seems to have formed a permanent alliance more or less like a Hindu marriage. The two together provide more locomotive power than any other parallel combination in any other Ministry of the Central Government. I agree with what my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh said yesterday and I wish they had better been elsewhere, but it is the railways' good fortune that they are here. These gentlemen are two high-powered locomotives, and the railways are always in need of high-powered locomotives.

It is claimed that the railways have been able to cater to increased passenger and goods traffic during the year under review. This is very satisfactory, but I do not see why it should have been necessary to refer to the figures of 1950-51 in order to establish this contention. It would have been proper to compare the figures for the year under review with the figures of the last three or four years.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है । इस समय हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will resume his seat. Quorum is being challenged.

Shri J. R. Mehta: May I raise a point of order? When a Member is on his legs the question of quorum should not be raised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quorum is being challenged. He will please sit down.

The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. This is the third time that quorum has been challenged. The minimum number of Members to make up the quorum should always be in their seats.

He may continue.

Shri J. R. Mehta: In any case, I should like to submit that there is another way of looking at this problem. Ours is a developing economy, and both passenger and goods-traffic is growing by leaps and bounds. So in the normal course also, some additional traffic is bound to come to the railways. But the partinent question is: what share of the overall increase in traffic has been catered for by the railways and how much has gone to road transport? I do not want to dabble in statistics, but I think I can say without fear of contradiction that a very large proportion of the overall increase is going to road transport. I submit that this is a situation which the railways, who are legitimately proud of their position as the prime carriers in this country, should not take lying down.

We have in the Railway Minister's speech a confession that the railways did not attract during the year as much additional goods traffic as they were prepared to move. Whatever explanation the Minister might have given to justify this, I think on second thoughts he himself will agree that this is a trend about which we should not be complacent, in case we take into account how our overall traffic is growing and how much of that is going to road transport. Since road transport has now developed as a formidable competitor in this respect, may I submit that it is time that our railways took care to develop what may be called the spirit and art of salesmanship. Salesmanship in this respect includes quick delivery, economic service, better service, safe delivery and then, a most important thing, courteous and good-mannerly treatment of the customers.

It is satisfactory to note that we have been able to add substantially to the number of our passenger trains. To this extent, overcrowding has been relieved. But I am sure the railways

will continue to give ever-increasing attention to the matter of eliminating overcrowding altogether.

In this connection, I wish to revive a suggestion I made several years ago, that we should consider the advisability of joining what I may call the missing links in our railway network. This will shorten the distances which the adjoining traffic has to cover, in order to go from one place to another; this will not only help relieve overcrowding, but will also save a lot of man hours and the time of passengers.

From the point of view of Rajasthan, I am glad to know that the Udaipur-Himmatnagar line is to be opened shortly. It will immensely help in the development of a considerable area of Rajasthan hitherto seriously lagging behind in development for want of railways, particularly because it traverses a terrain which does not leave much scope for road transport. I should like to make two suggestions in this respect. One is that Government should consider linking Chittorgarh with Kotah, which will also help in the development of the area served by the Chambal project. It is a well recognised principle that railway development and development of a country should go hand in hand. I would like to remind my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, that a large number of people from that area had met him in deputation, when Shri Manek-lal Varma and I were also present. He had almost given an assurance that this matter would be looked into. I am sure we can depend on his assurance being fulfilled.

There is another suggestion I would make. The question of introducing a new train from Delhi to Jodhpur should be considered. It can go *via* Jaipur. There is a lot of congestion in the Jodhpur Mail at present. This will help relieve that congestion. There will be sufficient traffic.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): They will save four hours.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Traffic survey for a new line between Kotah and Chittorgarh is included in the Demands.

Shri J. R. Mehta: I am glad to know that. I stand corrected.

I would also suggest that the timings of the Jodhpur Mail should be adjusted a little keeping in view the convenience of the travelling public.

Now I would refer to the question of zones. We were happy when the Minister recently announced a new zone between the Southern and Central Zones. But I wish he could have taken us into confidence as to what he is thinking about the creation of an additional zone in the north. In this connection, I may be allowed to refer to the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee and the Estimates Committees. Both Committees had recommended that there was a very strong case for an additional zone in the north. In fact, in making this announcement about the creation of a new zone in the south, the Railway Minister was basing it on the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee, more or less. May I point out that the same Committee made out a very strong case for an additional zone in the north, a stronger case than that for the south. I regret to say that this question should have escaped notice. I do not wish to presume that this matter may not be in the mind of the Railway Minister or the Railway Board. But I do wish that they consider this question and take us into confidence as to what they propose to do in this matter. When the announcement of creation of an additional zone in the south was made, my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma asked a very pertinent question. He said that the Railway Minister was thinking of the south, west and east, but he was not coming to the north. At that time the hon. Speaker made an observation, 'let us hope that he will come to the north at the Budget time'. I now notice that even this gentle hint of the Speaker has not been taken into

[Shri J. R. Mehta]

due consideration by the Railway Ministry. I would request my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, to take this aspect into consideration and enlighten us on this subject.

14 hrs.

There is one more important point to which I would like to refer now. I find there is a lot of frustration among Class I officers of the Railways on the ground that they face stagnation in the prospects of promotion as compared to other services where the conditions of service and the terms of recruitment are identical. All I can say is, since we are thinking always in terms of socialistic society, we are sometimes apt to ignore the claims of higher officers on the belief that they are getting enough. My submission is, our Constitution enjoins that we should also look to the question of social justice and equality and if there is a good case of any differential treatment between one service and the other Government should step in and rectify that.

I would take this occasion to refer to another allied subject and that is this. There is also some frustration in the higher rungs of the services, which has arisen from the fact that the recommendations of Das Report are not being fully implemented in the sense that it has not yet been announced that the officers drawing above Rs. 600 also would get the benefit of the increased Dearness Allowance, though as assurance is said to have been given that the Das Report would be implemented in full. This is a general question applying to all the services in the country, but the Railway represents a very big chunk of the general services. As I said earlier, there is a lot of locomotive force in this Ministry and I wish that they will use this locomotive force in the interest of general services of the country.

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे बजट के बारे में मैं कुछ कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह जो बजट पेश किया गया है यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बजट है और हमारे देश के गौरव को बढ़ाने वाला है। यह कहने में भी मुझे कोई गरेज नहीं है कि हमारे रेल मंत्री श्री पाटिल और उनके सहयोगी डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी का सदा के लिए निकाह हो गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो बात मैं ने कही है गलत नहीं है। इसका कारण मैं आपको बतलाता हूं। पहले जब पाटिल साहब खुराक मंत्रालय में होते थे तब वे दोनों इकट्ठे थे। अब रेल विभाग में पाटिल साहब आ गए हैं तो अब भी ये दोनों इकट्ठे हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इनका निकाह हो गया है

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: क्या यह होली का दिन है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : होली का महीना चालू है।

श्री गुलशन : उस वक्त भी इनका जो महकमा था वह अच्छी तरह से चलता था और देश में खूराक की कोई समस्या नहीं थी, कोई प्राब्लैम देश के सामने नहीं आये थे और न ही कहीं कंट्रोल था और न ही किसी जगह पर लोगों को कतारों में खड़ा हो कर अनाज लेना पड़ता था। रेल विभाग में आ कर अब आप दोनों ने यह पद सम्भाले हैं।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : टिकट लेने के लिए तो लाइनों में खड़े होना पड़ता है।

श्री गुलशन : देश को आपने सुविधायें दी हैं। आपने देश के डिफेंस को अच्छा करने के लिए, नेफा तथा असम के एरिया में नई लाइनें बिछाई हैं और ऐसा करके आप ने बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया है। मुझे यह

कहने में भी बहुत खुशी नहीं होती है कि इन्होंने रेलों का भाड़ा और बढ़ाया है। लेकिन मुझे ज्यादा खुशी होती अगर इन्होंने रेलों में जो भीड़भाड़ रहती है, उसको कम करने की भी बात कही होती, उसकी भी कोशिश की होती और साथ साथ तृतीय श्रेणी के जो मुसाफिर हैं, उनको जिन तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ता है, उन तकलीफों को दूर करने के लिए भी कुछ किया होता।

आज के महंगाई के समय में जहां छोटे मुलाजिमों के महंगाई भत्ते बढ़े हैं, वहां ऊंचे अधिकारियों के वेतन भी बढ़े हैं। उनको महंगाई भत्ते मिले हैं। लेकिन एक बदकिस्मती की बात यह है कि एक मजदूर जो रेल संघ में काम करता है, धूप से मरता है, सर्दी से ठिठुरता है, उसकी मजदूरी अब भी वही है जो आज से दस साल पहले थी, यानी दो रुपये, सवा दो रुपये या अढ़ाई रुपये रोज। इससे अधिक मजदूरी उसकी कहीं नहीं है। जहां आपने आम मुसाफिरों को भाड़ा और देने के लिए कहा है वहां अगर आप इन गरीब मजदूर लोगों का भी ध्यान रखते और उनकी मजदूरी की दरों में भी इजाफा करते तो क्या ही अच्छा होता। इनकी मजदूरी में भी इजाफा होना चाहिये।

इस में एक बात मैं और जोड़ना चाहता हूं। हमारे जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के लोग हैं उनको बड़ी डिफिकलटी होती है। जो पहले से सर्विस में हैं, उनको भी तथा जो नए भरती होते हैं उनको भी उनको एप्लाई किए हुए तीन तीन साल हो गए हैं लेकिन आज तक उनको रखा नहीं गया है। हमारे पास कुछ लड़के आए थे और उन्होंने हमें बताया था कि तीन तीन साल के बाद भी उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, मारे मारे वे भागे फिरते हैं। शायद उनका यह कसूर है कि वे पंजाब से आते हैं और उनके केश दाढ़ी होती है। इस चीज से महकमे को शायद कुछ ग्लानि है, मुझे मालूम नहीं। इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो उच्च अधिकारी हैं वे भी ऐसी बातों पर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देते हैं और हमेशा के लिए उनके साथ नफरत करते हैं। मैंने देखा है कि जगहें होती हैं, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और बैक्वर्ड क्लासिस के लड़कों के लिए वे रिजर्व होती हैं और इन क्लासिस के लड़कों की दो दो और चार चार हजार अर्जियां आती हैं लेकिन किसी को लिया नहीं जाता है, वे बेचारे चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं, आते रहते हैं, जाते रहते हैं। उनको कहा जाता है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलता है और इस बहाने से किसी अफसर के रिश्तेदार को या उसके मित्र के रिश्तेदार को लगा लिया जाता है और बाकी सब लोगों को छोड़ दिया जाता है। वे बेचारे निराश मारे मारे फिरते हैं। मैं एक बात मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में और लाऊंगा। इस महकमे में आप ने सुधार किया है और दुर्घटनायें बहुत कम हुई हैं, तो यह बहुत खुश की बात है। जब से आप ने इस महकमे को सम्भाला है वाकई दुर्घटनायें बहुत कम हुई हैं। लेकिन इस के साथ जहां यह सुधार जरूरी है मैं और भी सुधार के लिये निवेदन करूंगा। रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार बहुत बढ़ गया है। इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा हूं कि जो बड़े अफसर हैं उन से यह उत्पन्न होता है और नीचे तक चला जाता है। जो लोग पकड़े भी जाते हैं उन को छोड़ दिया जाता है। जो एन्क्वायरी होती है उस में कुछ निकलता नहीं इस लिये लोग छोड़ दिये जाते हैं। मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। पिछले दिनों अखबार में निकला कि वाराणसी लोकोमोटिव वर्कशाप के जनरल मैनेजर के यहां लाखों रुपये का माल पकड़ा गया जो कि विदेशों से वह गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी के साथ मंगाते रहे। माल पकड़ा गया, लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं वह कौन सा जादू था जो उन के सिर पर चल गया या बड़े अफसर के ऊपर चल गया, जिस ने उसे छोड़ दिया। उन के खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं निकली। खराबी जनरल मैनेजर की है.

एक माननीय सदस्य : पकड़ा खलासी जाता है ।

श्री गुलशन : जी हां, पकड़ा खलासी जाता है, और खलासी भी वह पकड़ा जाता है जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस का होता है क्योंकि उस की कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है ।

दूसरे नार्दर्न रेलवे के दिल्ली मेन स्टेशन पर एक कर्मचारी पकड़ा गया जिस के घर में पुलिस ने छापा मारा । छापा मारने पर एक हजार नहीं, दो हजार नहीं, बल्कि लाखों का माल था । लेकिन उसके एवज में 500 रु० का ईनाम दे कर उस को छोड़ दिया गया कि आप ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और इस बात के लिये ईनाम दिया जाता है । इसी तरह से एक और मिसाल है । डी० एस० दिल्ली के दफ्तर से एक कर्मचारी ठेकेदार से 300 रु० लेते हुए पकड़ा गया । लेकिन पकड़े जाने के बाद कुछ भी मालूम नहीं कि वह किसी रेल के एंजिन पर चढ़ कर चला गया या कहां रह गया । इसी तरह से अभी अभी समाचारपत्रों में निकला है कि अमृतसर रेलवे स्टेशन के नजदीक जो वर्कशाप है रेलवे की वहां रात के समय एक ट्रक पकड़ा गया जिसके ऊपर एक लाख रुपये के तांबे के तार और दूसरे टुकड़े थे । इतने बड़े बड़े कर्मचारी और अधिकारी जो हैं उनको यह विश्वास हो गया है कि मंत्री महोदय उनको बचाने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

इसी तरह से रेलवे का डाक्टरी विभाग है । मुझे इस बारे में भी जानने का मौका मिला । पहले तो कोई शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का लड़का भरती नहीं होता और अगर हो जाये तो वह डाक्टर साहब से नहीं बच सकता । एक लड़का तीन महीने घूमता रहा । उसके बाद एक दफा मेरे पास आ गया तो मैंने जाकर डाक्टर साहब से कहा । इसी तरह से दो तीन सौ लड़के इधर उधर घूम रहे हैं । कोई कहता है कि मुझे तीन महीने हो गये हैं, दूसरा कहता है मुझे चार महीने हो गये । मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह से कहना चाहता हूं कि भले ही उनका और आपका डाक्टरी का नाता हो, डाक्टरी के नाम पर शायद नाता हो, लेकिन यह जो देहली मैन के पास जो रेलवे अस्पताल में मोनोपली है डाक्टर की उसे हटाया जाना चाहिये । अगर किसी को छुट्टी लेनी हो, नौकरी से दुबारा लगना हो, तो उसको रेलवे के डाक्टर के पास जाना होता है । जब डाक्टर सर्टिफिकेट देता है तब वह दुबारा नौकरी पर आ सकता है, नहीं तो नहीं आ सकता । इसमें ऐसा होना चाहिये कि चाहे कोई भी डाक्टर हो, चाहे सरकारी डाक्टर हो चाहे कोई प्राइवेट डाक्टर हो, अगर वह क्वालिफाइड डाक्टर हो और उसका सर्टिफिकेट लेकर कोई आ जाये तो उसको नौकरी पर जाने की छूट होनी चाहिये ।

नार्दर्न रेलवे का सब से बड़ा जंक्शन भटिंडा है । डाक्टर साहब उसे जाकर देख आये हैं । पता नहीं इस जंक्शन से इस महकमे को क्या नाराजगी है कि कभी उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । वहां के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के जो क्वार्टर हैं उनकी हालत मैं क्या बतलाऊं । पंजाब सरकार ने मुर्गीखाने खोलने का प्रचार बहुत किया था । शायद उन क्वार्टरों को भी मुर्गीखाने में जोड़ लिया है । साथ ही भटिंडा रेलवे स्टेशन जो बहुत बड़ा स्टेशन है, वहां पर कई प्लेटफार्म हैं । लेकिन धूप और सरदी से बचने के लिये वहां के मुसाफिरों के लिये कोई शेड नहीं है । वहां पर शेड होना चाहिये । मुसाफिरों के पास चारों ओर से जो हवा आती है, बारिश होती है, उस से उनका बचाव किसी जगह पर नहीं हो सकता । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस का प्रबन्ध भी वहां होना चाहिये । रेलवे स्टेशन के दोनों ओर फाटक हैं, एक पूर्व की ओर और दूसरा पश्चिम की ओर । लेकिन वह अक्सर बन्द रहते हैं और किसानों को अपने

हुल और बैल लिये हुए वहां पर आध घंटे से लेकर दो दो घंटे तक खड़ा रहना होता है । उनको कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है ।

हमारे पंजाब की राजधानी चंडीगढ़ है । सरकार ने उसकी एकतसादी उन्नति के लिए वहां बड़ा उद्यम किया है । लेकिन अभी तक रेलवे विभाग ने उसको रेल से जोड़ने का कोई यत्न नहीं किया । यह काम आज से बहुत पहले होना चाहिये था । अमृतसर पंजाब का एक बड़ा व्यापारिक केन्द्र है । जो व्यापारी लोग हैं वह सड़क से अपना माल ढोते हैं । इसलिये अमृतसर, तरनतारन और हरीकपतन मोगा की ओर से होते हुए भटिंडा तक एक नई लाइन जोड़नी चाहिये ।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस जो पहले पंजाब से चलती थी अब हावड़ा से आकर दिल्ली रुक जाती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको फीरोजपुर तक लाया जाये । वहां एक ही मेल है जो रात के समय आती है और रात के समय जाती है और लोगों को बहुत कम मिलती है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I welcome the Ministers in this Ministry, Shri S. K. Pati, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and Shri Sham Nath.

I am glad that at the time of his taking over, Shri Patil could get an opportunity of going round some of the most important countries of the world where much progress has been made in science and technology. After he returned, he gave us a brief talk, and I was very glad to note the impressions he got from those places. I do not know how far he has been able to implement some of the ideas which he then mentioned, because the other day when he spoke he gave little indication of this. While replying to the debate I request him to refer to this point also.

I am glad to say that there is a lot of improvement all round. I find that to a large extent punctuality is being maintained, though a few Members had complaints in that respect. There may be a few railways like that, in which case, it will be very important to pay attention to it. When you travel by rail, you should be sure that you will reach in time. Punctuality should be the watch-word, and it should be observed all round. It is heartening to see progress in all the workshops. I will not get much time to go into all the details. So far as the training and trainees in higher technology and mechanics are concerned, from the records that one could see, one feels that there is some vaccuum in it; either we do not know these things fully or opportunities had not been provided to the extent we are capable of, within our own country, to get higher technicians trained.

Sometime back attention was mostly paid to trains like the Grand Trunk and other important trains. But now, the progress that has been achieved is reflected even on the smaller lines. Year before last, I got an opportunity to speak and pointed out the difficulties about some lines in Punjab. Today, I find a lot of attention has been paid to them. In the coming hot season, I say that particular care may be taken to see that water is provided on the smaller lines. On the bigger lines we do get water. There may be occasions when there may be some difficulties. I am saying that proper attention to the availability of water should be paid on smaller lines also. My hon. friend, Mr. Jaipal Singh suggested the setting up of a few hotels at very important stations Sometimes we have to go to these places and we have to stop but you do not get proper accommodation; you have to travel miles and miles and even then you are not sure of getting proper accommodation. I am all praise for the two or three hotels that the Railway Administration are running. They are run wonderfully well. So

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

this facility should be made available to the travelling public at other places also.

My hon. friends voiced the feelings of certain cadres of railwaymen and I would refer to one category, the commercial staff. I have found highly educated young men M.As., LL.Bs., B.As., etc., in this category. You have burdened them with heavy responsibilities. You are making them work much over their time. But their salaries are very meagre. I have had occasions to witnesses how they are working at the booking offices and in bigger stations and other places. Multifarious duties are being done by them. We find that their remuneration is small. Kindly look into the conditions of work of the commercial staff at all levels, who are highly qualified but who get very little pay. There is always the danger of their getting under what you call adverse influence, political or otherwise, if their conditions are not looked into. Today, you can hear cries from many sections of these people. If you go near them and try to understand them by simply giving them some relief, it would improve matters.

Today, maybe, due to rail-road competition or other reasons goods traffic is to some extent on the decline if I am fully and properly informed. Maybe, it is also due to the attitude that some of these services take to their work because they are overburdened with work. I cannot go into more details and if the hon. Minister likes, I would send him a note about it showing how they are overburdened and how much work has been entrusted to them. Not only that. They are not provided with security staff. At the same time they are supposed to be in charge of big godowns with goods worth lakhs. If something is pinched or pilferre d or lost, all the blame falls upon them. This should be looked into.

With regard to weighing machines, once I happened to visit the Old Delhi Railway Station. Some friends wanted to book their goods. There were three weighing scales and they showed three absolutely different weighments for the same package. How difficult it is for the businessmen to have confidence in these weighments. On the contrary, the booking clerk says: if I write some weight here and tomorrow my officer weights it on another scale, I am gone. They should be allowed to work with the necessary facilities. Then only confidence will be created among the people.

Now, with regard to passenger traffic, there is so much of congestion in some trains: sometimes people do not get even tickets. On some trains, there is not so much congestion. Where there is too much of congestion. on some. Please do something with regard to that. You may either run additional trains, or additional bogies may be attached. In the third-class bogies people have to stand in some trains for hours and hours. We cannot stand that sight any more. There is, as I said, progress all round. But still in some trains this continues. Some steps should be taken to remedy this unsatisfactory situation.

I have another important point but I will lay more stress on it when I speak on the Ministry of Defence. Three days back I was travelling from Pathankot. I found some army officers had to travel long distances, from Ladakh and other places. They are supposed to get their booking on the trains when they come, but they were not able to get their reservations, because all the seats were already booked. There may be, I suggest, some special quota reservation so that they do not find it difficult to get accommodation when they go to far-off places.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up non-official business at 2.30. The hon. Member may conclude in one or two minutes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I will conclude in three minutes. Now, about

the other ranks also, jawans and others I have myself seen that they have to stay on these platforms for hours, sometimes for days and nights, because there is no accommodation available. Something has to be done for them, particularly on those lines where our jawans and other army personnel have to travel long distances. They get short leave and they have to spend quite some time on their journey. Besides that, if they have to spend their leave on platforms, it is hard on them. The hon. Minister may kindly look into this.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That will be done, immediately on receipt of intimation.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: You may kindly go into it and see whether anything more could be done.

With these few words I shall conclude I am very happy that my hon. friends and colleagues have taken over this Ministry. The Minister, the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister, they are starting well and doing very well. It is a good omen. I wish them godspeed.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Private Members' Bills to be introduced.

14.30½ hrs.

HINDU SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 14)

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I introduce the Bill.

14.31 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 6)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि मंत्रियों के वेतन तथा भत्ते अधिनियम, 1952 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952".

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 5-3-65.

14.31½ hrs.

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 24 and 55)

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Parashar: I introduce the Bill.

14.32 hrs.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMEDND-MENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 24)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939".

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

14.32½ hrs.

ALL INDIA AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL*

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of an All India Ayurvedic Medical Council for India, maintenance of an Ayurvedic Medical Register for the whole of India and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of an All India Ayurvedic Medical Council for India, maintenance of an Ayurvedic Medical Register for the whole of India and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. T. Sarma: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next Bill, Shri Sivamurthi Swamy—not here.

Bills for consideration. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia is not here. He has authorised Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

14.33 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Omission of Section 109) by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1898, में आगे संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक सदन के सामने पेश है इसको डाक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया ने रखना था लेकिन चूंकि वह कुछ कारणवश सदन में इस समय उपस्थित नहीं हैं इसलिये मैं इस विधेयक को सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं और आशा करता

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हूं कि सदन इस पर विचार करेगा और विचार करने के बाद इसको मंजूर करेगा हालांकि मैं डाक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया की तरह से तो इसके पक्ष में अपने तर्क प्रस्तुत नहीं कर पाऊंगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो धारा 109 है यह अपराध रोकने की धारा कही जाती है । आज तक इस सदन में अक्सर जो प्रीवेंटिव डिटैंशन ऐक्ट है या जो भारत रक्षा कानून है इसके तहत पकड़े गये राजनीतिक लोगों और बड़े लोगों को लेकर काफ़ी चर्चा हुई है लेकिन आज इस सदन में यह पहला अवसर है कि देश के लाखों गरीब लोगों को इस कानून का शिकार बनाया जाता है उसकी चर्चा आज यहां प्रथम बार होने जा रही है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस 109 धारा का जो इस्तेमाल है इसका जो उद्देश्य है, उनको जो जानते हैं इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य और जो बाहर इसकी प्रतिक्रिया है हिन्दुस्तान में जो हमारे संविधान में मौलिक अधिकार दिया है उसके विपरीत है और मैं उनको इस सदन के सामने और मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखने का प्रयास करूंगा । मैं अपनी बात और तर्क इस आशा के साथ पेश करूंगा कि वे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लेंगे ।

इस धारा 109 का मतलब है कि अपराध न हों इसलिये इस के अन्दर जो पकड़े जाते हैं उस में तीन उद्देश्य बतलाये गये हैं । तीन बातें कही गई हैं। अगर कोई आदमी अपने को कहीं छिपाये, दूसरा उस का जरिया माश न हो, कोई रोटी-रोजी का जरिया न हो और उस से जब पूछताछ की जाय तो वह कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर न दे वहां पर, अगर कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति हो तो खट्ट से उसको 109 के अन्तर्गत चालान कर के जेल भेज देते हैं । इसलिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों के सामने अनुरोध करूंगा कि छिपाना कोई किस जगह पर है जिस कारण से है, इस को कौन तय करेगा ? दूसरे जरिया माश....

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): May I interrupt the hon. Member for a minute? While the hon. Member is quoting a section of the law I would request him either to read the actual section or use the words which are used in the law itself. He just now said *"chalan karke jail me bejdenge"*. I do not know whether section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code gives power to the magistrate to do that.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानता हूं । मैं उस के बारे में भी कह दूं कि अगर वह जमानत नहीं देता तो जेल में उसे रखना पड़ेगा । यह है उस का उद्देश्य । अगर इतनी बारीकी मंत्री महोदय निकालते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस तर्क का तो कोई मतलब ही नहीं रह जाता है । अगर वह जमानत नहीं देता, कोई गरीब आदमी उस को जमानत नहीं मिलती है तो उस को जेल में ही रहना पड़ेगा और जेल में रहते हैं लाखों आदमी । अगर मंत्री महोदय जानते होते तो शायद ऐसी बात नहीं कहते । छिपाना, जरिया माश का न होना, अगर उस जरिया माश के अभाव को देखा जाय तो हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके कि पास कोई जरिया माश नहीं है । उन के पास खेती नहीं है । श्रीमन्, उन के पास नौकरी नहीं है, उन के पास रोजगार नहीं है, कौन उन को खेती, रोजगार दे ? क्यों उन के पास खेती नहीं है ? उन का गरीब होना ही एक अपने में अपराध है । उस अपराध के मातहत अगर इस दफ़ा की इन चीजों के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाय तो उन को जेल में जाना पड़ता है ।

इसी तरीक़े से अगर संतोषजनक जवाब न देंगे, अगर यह तीनों चीजें पूरी हो जाती हैं तो उस का चालान होता है और आये दिन हजारों लाखों लोग जेलों में

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

रहते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान-भर की अगर तालिका एकत्रित की जाये, आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जायें तो श्रीमन्, लाखों लोग हिन्दुस्तान में 109 धारा के अन्दर जिनका कि केवल यह पाप माना जाता है कि उन के पास कोई जरिया माश नहीं है, ग़रीब लोग हैं, इसलिये उन को जेल में जाना पड़ता है और अगर पता लगाया जाये तो 30, 40, 50 हजार व्यक्ति हर वक्त इस धारा 109 के अन्तर्गत जेल में रहते हैं, हमेशा रहते हैं और आने जाने वालों की संख्या अगर पता लगाई जाये तो वह तो फिर लाखों में पहुंच जाती है । अब इस धारा का इस्तेमाल किस लिए किया जाता है ? इस धारा का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है बदले के लिए । कोई गरीब होता है उस पर जरूरत के लिए और पुलिस की चौकसी दिखाने के लिए होता है । बदला किस तरह से ? अगर कहीं पर कोई पुलिस का आदमी अन्याय करे या कहीं जमींदार या वहां का जागीरदार या कोई धनपति व्यक्ति किसी गरीब के प्रति अन्याय करे और कोई आदमी उस के खिलाफ़ आवाज उठाए और अन्याय करने से टोक दे तो फिर पुलिस से मिल कर उस व्यक्ति को 109 में चालान करके जेल भेज दिया जाता है । इसके साथ ही साथ 109 में श्रीमन्, यह भी होता है कि गांव में अगर कोई गरीब आदमी किसी बड़े जमींदार जो पुराना है और आज भी वे लोग किसी-न-किसी शक्ल में एक हैसियत वाले लोग हैं, उनके यहां बेगार करने नहीं जाता, कम तनख्वाह पर काम करना पसन्द नहीं करता है तो चूंकि पुलिस की और उसकी दोस्ती होती है उसका धारा 109 में चालान करा दिया जाता है और बाद में वही जागीरदार या जमींदार जमानत करता है और वह बेचारा आदमी उसके वहां हल की मूंठ पकड़ कर हमेशा के लिए अपनी जिंदगी बय कर देता है । हमेशा के लिए उस की किस्मत बंध जाया करती है । यह है धारा 109 । ऐसे आदमियों की है यह धारा 1091 मैं पंजाब का एक मामला बतलाऊं जो कि सन् 1951 का है । वहां जब पुलिस वाले एक व्यक्ति तेजा सिंह को पीट रहे थे तो एक कर्तार कौर नामक स्त्री ने उन्हें मनाह किया तो पुलिस वालों ने बदले की भावना से प्रेरित हो कर उस महिला का 109 में चालान कर दिया । 1951 में पंजाब के हाई कोर्ट का फैसला है और उस में वह जाकर छूट पायी । इस तरीके से यह सारी चीजें चलती हैं ।

अगर कोई आदमी गरीब है, उसके पास कोई रोजगार नहीं है, तो उसको जेल भेजने के लिए वह काफ़ी है, क्योंकि इस धारा के इन्ग्रेडियन्स में यह भी शामिल है कि अगर किसी के पास जरिया-मुआश नहीं है, रोजी-रोटी का साधन नहीं है, तो उसके विरुद्ध इस धारा के अंतर्गत कार्यवाही की जा सकती है ।

इस धारा का इस्तेमाल जरूरत के लिये भी किया जाता है । क्या जरूरत ? जेलों में कुछ काम ऐसे होते हैं, जिन को कैदियों के जरिये ही कराया जाता है, जैसे भंगी का काम—पाखाना उठाना, धोबी का काम—कपड़े धोना, मोची का काम—जूतों की मरम्मत करना और उन को तैयार करना, नाई का काम—बाल बनाना, आदि । यह न समझा जाये—माननीय सदस्य, श्री शर्मा, यह न समझें—कि यह धारा छोटी जातियों और ग़रीबों के विरुद्ध ही इस्तेमाल होती है । यह बड़ी जातियों के ग़रीबों के लिए भी इस्तेमाल होती है । जेल में रोटी बनाने के लिए ग़रीब ब्राह्मण का चालान भी धारा 109 में किया जाता है । जेल और पुलिस के अधिकारियों में हमेशा बात-चीत चलती रहती है कि इस समय हमारे यहां भंगी का काम है, जिस व्यक्ति को धारा 109

के अधीन भेजा गया था, वह अब जाने वाला है, किसी और को भेज दो। धारा 109 का इस्तेमाल इस बात को दृष्टि में रख कर किया जाता है कि किन-किन लोगों की जेल में जरूरत है और किन लोगों का चालान कर के भेजना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त इस धारा का इस्तेमाल पुलिस चौकसी जाहिर करने के लिए भी किया जाता है। हमारे मंत्री जी भले आदमी हैं, लेकिन हम को केवल भल-मनसाहत और मीठी बात से ही नतीजे नहीं निकालने चाहियें, जैसा कि इस सदन का और देश का दस्तूर बन गया है। भल-मनसहत की जांच होनी चाहिये उस के परिणामों और फलों को देख कर। अगर गृह मंत्री महोदय भले आदमी हैं तो उस का एक नतीजा यह निकलना चाहिये कि देश में जरायम घटें, मुजरिम लोगों को सजा मिले, ग़रीबों का शासन में विश्वास जमे और आततायियों में शासन का भय पैदा हो। अगर मंत्री महोदय और मंत्रालय यह नहीं कर पाते, तो चाहे वह संतरे या अंगूर जैसे मीठे हों, उस का कुछ मतलब नहीं है, उस से कड़ुवाहट ही पैदा होगी, अन्ततोगत्वा उस का कई नतीजा नहीं निकलने वाला है।

कैरों हत्या-कांड के लिए कोई नहीं पकड़ा जायगा। अगर स्त्रियों का अप-हरण हो, तो कोई नहीं पकड़ा जायेगा। सन्याल हत्या-कांड के लिए कोई नहीं पकड़ा जायेगा। लेकिन पुलिस अपनी कारगुजारी और चौकसी दिखाने के लिए और मजिस्ट्रेट यह दिखाने के लिए कि हम हर महीने कितने मुकदमों का फ़ैसला करते हैं, धारा 109 का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, क्योंकि जो व्यक्ति पकड़े जाते हैं वे कुबूल कर लेते हैं और उन को साल भर के लिए जेल में या किसी जमींदार की बेगार में रहना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार अपनी कारगुजारी को दिखाने के लिए धारा 109 का प्रयोग किया जाता है कि पुलिस ने इतने चालान किये और मैजिस्ट्रेट ने इतने मुकदमों का फैसला किया और यह तादाद बराबर बढ़ाई जाती है।

इस देश के हरिजन, पिछड़ी जातियों के--और ऊंची जातियों के भी--ग़रीब लोग आये दिन इस धारा का शिकार होते हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि हमारे संविधान में दिये गये मौलिक अधिकारों और जनतंत्र के रहते हुए आज धारा 109 कहां तक उपयुक्त है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सभी और समय मिलना चाहिये। इस बिल में माननीय सदस्यों को दिलचस्पी है, इस लिये इस का टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, इसलिये इस का समय बढ़ाना चाहिये।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : लोगों को पकड़ कर कांजी हाउस में डाल दिया जाता है। इस बिल का समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने पंद्रह मिनट ले लिये हैं। अजब वह तीन चार मिनट में समाप्त कर दें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं तीन चार मिनट में खत्म नहीं कर पाऊंगा। अगर मैं अपने पूरे तर्क रख पाऊंगा, तभी कुछ मतलब निकलेगा। यह कोई दल-विशेष का प्रश्न नहीं है। माननीय सदस्यों की मर्जी है कि इस बिल पर अच्छी तरह से विचार होना चाहिये।

धारा 109 के अधीन पकड़ने के लिये मोमबत्ती, दियासलाई, लाठी और सावर, यही आधार हैं। अगर माननीय

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

मंत्री भाई० सी० एस० अफसरों और अन्य अधिकारियों द्वारा दिये गये नोट्स और रिपोर्ट्स को छोड़ दें और अपनी याददाश्त को ताजा करें, तो वह यही देखेंगे कि वही मोमबत्ती, दियासलाई , लाठी और सावर निकला और किसी को साल भर के लिए जेल भेजने का मसाला मिल गया ।

श्री वी० चं० शर्मा : (गुरदास पुर) क्या माननीय सदस्य भी कभी पकड़े गए हैं ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : माननीय सदस्य खुशामद करते रहें, उन का नम्बर भी आ जायेगा ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वही मोमबत्ती, दियासलाई, लाठी और सावर हर मुकदमे में बार-बार पेश होते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि उन को जला देना चाहिये या समुद्र या नदी में फेंक देना चाहिये । जहां ये चीजें पेश की गई, वहां मेजिस्ट्रेट महोदय ने साल भर के लिए जेल भेज दिया ।

जहां तक झूठी गवाहियां देने का सम्बन्ध है, अगर मैं "जर्नल आफ दि इंडियन ला इंस्टीट्यूट" में से कोट करूं, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि किस तरह दिल्ली में, जहां जनतंत्र का केन्द्र है, जहां मंत्री आदि सब लोग रहते हैं और जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का कार्य-क्षेत्र है, धारा 109 के अन्तर्गत 1385 गिरफ़तारियां हुई और किस तरह से मुकदमे चले । इस में यह भी बताया गया है कि 19 मुकदमों में एक गवाह, 17 मुकदमों में दो गवाह और 14 मुकदमों में एक गवाह—वही गवाह पेश किये गये और उन के साथ वही मोमबत्ती, वही लाठी, वही सवार और वही दियासलाई भी पेश किये गये । और शिकार होते हैं ग़रीब आदमी ।

यह धारा कितनी अन्यायपूर्ण है, इसका अन्दाज़ा आप इस से लगा सकते हैं कि मानवाधिकारों के बारे में यूनेस्को की जो अठारहवीं रिपोर्ट आई है, उस में दिया हुआ है कि कुछ ऐसे देश भी हैं, जहां जमानत की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है, जहां किसी को जेल में रखना पसन्द नहीं किया जाता है, क्योंकि यह एक नागरिक और दूसरे नागरिक के बीच में भेदभाव है । इस के अतिरिक्त ऐसे भी देश हैं, जहां फांसी का जुर्म साबित होने पर भी, फांसी की सज़ा होने पर भी, वह सज़ा खत्म करके अभियुक्त को केवल जेल में रखा जाता है ।

उन देशों को देखिये और उस देश को देखिये, जो गांधी और जनतंत्र का देश है, जहां रात-दिन गांधी और जनतंत्र का नाम लिया जाता है । यहां पर बेरोज़गार होना और किसी जाति-विशेष का होना एक अभिशाप है, क्योंकि भंगी ज़रूर जेल जायेगा पाखाना साफ़ करने के लिए और ब्राह्मण को खाना पकाने के लिए जाना पड़ेगा ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : भंगियों की जगह सांसी ज्यादा लिये जाते हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या जनतंत्र में ग़रीब होना या किसी जाति-विशेष का होना जुर्म है कि व जेल में भेज दिये जाते हैं ? 1956 में हिमाचल प्रदेश में जस्टिस रामभद्र ने एक फ़ैसला सुनाते हुए कहा कि अगर कोई कभी पहले सज़ा काट चुका हो, तो भी यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि उस को सज़ा दे दी जाये । लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि अगर किसी को पहले सज़ा हुई हो और धारा 109 में उस का चालान हो गया, तो फिर किस सबूत, बहस-मुबाहसे, जिरह और गवाह की ज़रूरत है । उस को जेल भेज दिया जाता है। आज यह इस धारा की स्थिति है । इसको रखने से अपराध घटेंगे नहीं, बल्कि बढ़ेंगे ही ।

आप यह भी देखें कि इसकी पकड़ में ज्यादातर कौन लोग आते हैं ? ऐसे लोगों को इस धारा के अन्तर्गत पकड़ा जाता है जिनका न कोई जुर्म होता है और न ही जुर्म करने की उनमें कोई आदत होती है, जो न अपराधी

होते हैं और न ही अपराध करने की प्रवृति उनमें विद्यमान होती है । जब एक आदमी को बिना अपराध के जल में भेज दिया जाता है और एक साल तक वह जेल काट लेता है कैदियों के बीच रह जाता है तो दूसरे कैदियों की आदतें वह सीख कर बाहर आता है बुराई ले कर ही बाहर आता है । ऐसा अन्याय ऐसा कुशासन ऐसी सरकारी मशीनरी है कि भूखे रहने के लिए गरीबी के कारण किसी जाति विशेष से सम्बंधित होने के कारण आदमी को जेल भेज दिया जाता है और जिस को जेल भेज दिया जाता है वह अन्ततोगत्वा अपराधी ही बन जाता है । इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि धारा 109 अपराधों को घटाने में सहायक नहीं होती है बल्कि अपराधों को बढ़ाने में ही मदद देती है ।

विदेशों की बात भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं । कोई ऐसा देश नहीं है जहां इस तरह की धारा हो । अमरीका को भी आप देखें । नीगरो और हब्शी लोगों को छोड़कर जो गोरे लोग वहां हैं उनको भी धारा 109 की तरह की किसी धारा में पकड़ने की कोई गुंजाइश वहां नहीं है ।

मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि यह जो सस्ता नुस्खा है कि किसी को भी धारा 109 में गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है और इसके तहत पुलिस और मेजिस्ट्रेट जो कारगुजारी दिखाते हैं उसके परिणामों पर दृष्टि डालें तो पता चलेगा कि बजाय अपराध घटने के बढ़ रहे हैं । इसका एक और भी दुष्परिणाम हो रहा है । इससे शासन में ढीलापन आता है, आलस्य आता है । इस तरह जो शार्टकट ढूंढे जाते हैं पगडंडियों की तलाश की जाती है इससे शासन की निपुणता और कुशलता नहीं बढ़ती है । अगर यह धारा बनी रहेगी तो राधा और कृष्ण प्रेमी और प्रेमिकायें अगर कहीं किसी जगह पर आस लगाये बैठे होंगे तो उनको भी पकड़ कर अन्दर बन्द किया जा सकता है । इतने साल हमें आजाद हुए हो गए हैं लेकिन इस धारा को आज तक नहीं हटाया गया है । अब तो आप इसको समाप्त करें और संविधान में मनुष्य के अधिकारों की जो बात आपने रखी है, बिना इस धारा को समाप्त किये उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं रह जाता है । अगर जाति अथवा गरीबी ही अपराध का कारण न हो तो इसे आप समाप्त करें यही मेरा निवेदन है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, be taken into consideration."

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by the 1st August, 1965".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the other amendment for referring the Bill to a Select Committee? Nobody is moving it. This motion and the amendment are before the House. May I have an idea as to how many Members want to participate? I find a number of hon. Members want to participate. We will extend the time by half an hour.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, it would have been better had this amendment been for the whole of the provisions from sections 107 to 115, instead of merely section 109. Unfortunately this section alone has been picked out of the whole. It is true and I do support my hon. friend, Shri Yadav, when he said that this section is misused more and more these days. In the 1952 elections, when Mr. Rikhab Das fought Mr. Ridhichand Paliwal who was a Minister and who is now a Member of Parliament, he was a candidate for the Hindaun constituency in the 1952 elections. But during the election, for 20 days, ten times 15 Jan Sangh workers were arrested and were not released till the day when the election started. This fact was brought to the notice of the tribunal. I request the Minister to look into that case. It is re-

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

ported in Vol. IX ELR page 115.

Two of the judges of the tribunal remarked that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate acted arbitrarily, with a guilty knowledge, helped the Congress Party and deliberately arrested all the Jan Sangh workers under section 109. They were released on the following day after the security was furnished. So, the poor candidate remained in the lock-up throughout the night and till 2 o'clock on the day of election. He was not allowed to do propaganda on the previous day and also on that day. This is the strongest case which suggests that this section 109 must be amended. I do not say it should be dropped. It might be a useful provision, but it should be suitably amended. For that, this Bill must be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

I will draw the attention of the Minister to this judgment in the case I have quoted. Unfortunately, the application did not succeed because the mischief was done by the Government officer and it could not be proved that it was done with the connivance of the candidate concerned. But a tremendous amount of mischief could be done. The judgment says:

> "Whatever the merits of the proceedings under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code with which the tribunal is not directly concerned, it was hardly desirable to have kept these persons throughout the night in the lock-up or even to have arrested them on the eve of the polling day and quite unnecessarily to create an impression that the chances of the petitioner were being prejudiced."

So, my contention is that it is high time that this whole measure is circulated and if possible the whole of these sections should be amended. In Bijolia, under sections 107 and 109, 84 Jan Sangh workers—not one or two but 84 Jan Sangh workers—have been arrested and put behind the bars because the panchayat elections have come. I have yet to find the day when I will be able to get them of. Therefore, it is high time that Government should open its eyes to these sections an dsuitably amend them.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सबसे पहले तो मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहता हूं और साथ ही मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया में जितने भी अपराध होते हैं दण्ड शास्त्रियों का यह मत है और वे इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि सजायें देने से वे रुकते नहीं हैं बल्कि उसके कारण बढ़ते हैं । इसलिए अपराधों के कारणों को ही समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिये । पिछले जमाने में अगर देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि आंख के बदले आंख, दांत के बदले दांत का नियम था और छोटे मोटे अपराधों के कारण लोगों के हाथ काट दिये जाते थे लेकिन अपराधों में इससे कमी नहीं हुई बल्कि वे बढ़ते ही गए ।

18 साल हमें आजाद हुए हो गए हैं लेकिन आज भी इस धारा को हमने बनाये रखा है । दुनिया के किसी भी स्वतंत्र देश के लिए इस तरह की धारा को बनाये रखना शर्मनाक बात है । इस तरह से किसी आदमी को जेल में बन्द करना जिसका कोई अपराध साबित न हो कहां तक न्यायोचित है ? हमारे भाई राम सेवक यादव जी ने मिसालें दी हैं । गरीब लोगों की जिंदगियां पुलिस के हाथों में दे देना, पुलिस के सुपुर्द कर देना, मैं समझता हूं कतई ठीक नहीं है और पुलिस भी वह जिसके बारे में इलाहाबाद के एक हाई कोर्ट जज ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की पुलिस नंगों की फौज है इस में किस किस को कपड़ा पहनाया जाए, समझ में नहीं आता है । उसके सुपुर्द लोगों के जीवन को कर देना कतई तौर पर अन्यायपूर्ण है ।

अगर आप धारा 109 को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि इस में कोई जरूरत नहीं है

सफाई की कोई जरूरत नहीं है सबूत की या गवाह की । हमारे भाई ने ठीक कहा है कि जेल को भंगी की जरूरत हुई तो पुलिस वालों ने भंगी को पकड़ा और जेल भेज दिया, रोटी वाले की जरूरत है तो गरीब ब्राह्मण को पकड़ कर जेल भेज दिया जाता है, धोबी की जरूरत होती है तो उसको पकड़ कर भेज दिया जाता है । जितना दुरुपयोग इस ताकत का हो सकता है किया जा रहा है ।

जब आजादी की लड़ाई चल रही थी तब कितने ही कांग्रेसियों को भी 109 के अन्तर्गत पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया था । बड़े बड़े कांग्रेस के नेताओं तक को पकड़ कर बन्द कर दिया जाता था । मुझे यहां तक याद है कि स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद किदवई के सम्बंध में कहा जाता है कि उनको भी पुलिस ने पकड़ कर 109 में बन्द किया था ।

स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में अपराधों को बढ़ाने की सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी पुलिस की है । पुलिस मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं । अगर वह अपने ये कपड़े उतार कर किसी थाने में चले जाएं और थानेदार को मालूम न हो कि यह मंत्री हैं, तो हो सकता है कि वह उनको उठा कर बन्द कर दे । ऐसी पुलिस के हाथ में आप इतना अधिकार इस धारा द्वारा दे रहे हैं, यह कतई तौर पर गलत है ।

15 hrs.

मुझे मालूम है कि किस तरह से गरीब लोग इस धारा के कारण तंग किए जाते हैं । बहुत से न्यायालय इस धारा के विरुद्ध अपनी राय दे चुके हैं । लेकिन सरकार इसको बनाए हुए है गरीब लोगों को पकड़ कर बन्द करने के लिए । आज इस देश में बोलने की आजादी केवल इस सदन में ही है और सदन से भी वह खत्म होती जा रही है । बाहर तो कोई स्वतंत्रता है ही नहीं । अगर कोई जरा बात करे तो उसको पकड़ कर दफा 109, 110 या 379 में बन्द कर दिया जाता है । न जाने कितनी इस प्रकार की दफाएं बना रखी हैं । पुलिस के आगे कोई सबूत या शहादत नहीं चलती । कुछ आवारा लोगों को सड़क पर से पकड़ कर उनका बयान करा दिया जाता है और उसके आधार पर लोगों को बन्द कर दिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस धारा को हटा दिया जाए, लेकिन अगर इसको रखा ही जाता है, तो इसमें कुछ ऐसा सुधार कर दिया जाए कि इसके द्वारा गरीब लोगों को न सताया जा सके । जो गरीब लोग धनी लोगों की बेगार नहीं करते उनको वे लोग अपने जान पहचान के पुलिस वालों से कह कर दफा 109 या 110 में पकड़वा देते हैं और उनका चालान करवा देते हैं । मुझे यह सब चीज अच्छी तरह मालूम है क्योंकि मैं लगभग नौ साल जेलखाने में रह चुका हूं । आज जो सन 1946 के बाद कांग्रेसी दिखायी देते हैं, जो आजादी का एक बड़ा ढोंग रचते हैं, उनसे हम कम जेल नहीं रहे हैं । हमने देखा है कि वही लोग इस धारा में जेल भेजे जाते हैं जिनके पास अपने बचाव के लिए पैसा नहीं है । ऐसे गरीब आदमी भेजे जाते हैं जो वकील नहीं कर सकते, जिनको न शहादत मिल सकती है और न जो अपनी सफाई दे सकते हैं । जिस मुल्क में न्याय इतना मंहगा हो उस मुल्क में इस तरह की धारा होना बड़ा अन्यायपूर्ण है । इसलिए मैं पुलिस मंत्री से कहूंगा कि इस पर संजीदगी से विचार करें । यह पूरे देश का सवाल है और मैं समझता हूं कि किसी भी आजाद प्रजातांत्रिक देश में इस तरह की धारा कानून में नहीं है । मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसको वापस लिया जाए, पर अगर इसको रखना ही है तो इस तरह इसमें सुधार कर दिया जाए कि गरीबों के प्रति इस धारा का इस्तेमाल न हो सके । ऐसा होगा तभी जा कर सही मानों में जनता में प्रजातंत्र के प्रति विश्वास पैदा हो सकेगा ।

श्री पाराशर (शिवपुरी) : यह जो संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया गया है, मैं

[श्री पाराशर]

इसका विरोध करता हूं । मालम होता है कि प्रस्तावक महोदय ने इस धारा को ठीक से पढ़ा नहीं है, नहीं तो वह इसको निकालने का अनुरोध न करते । अगर वह इसको गौर से पढ़ लेते तो इस बिल को पेश न करते इसमें क्लाज ए में लिखा है :

"such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing any offence,".

अगर कोई जुर्म करने की नीयत से अपने आप को छिपा रहा है तो उसको पकड़ा जाना चाहिए । लेकिन अगर इसको निकाल दिया गया तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि कोई जुर्म करने की दृष्टि से अपने को मजे में छिपा सकेगा । अगर हमारे समाज वादी भाई या श्री रामसेवक यादव यह चाहें तब तो इसको निकाल दिया जाए । पर मैं समझता हूं कि वह ऐसा नहीं चाहते । अगर वह इस धारा को समझ लेते तो ऐसा बिल न पेश करते ।

दूसरे इसमें लिखा है :

"or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself."

जो अपने बारे में ठीक से न बता सके कि वह कौन है और कहां से आया है आदि, उसको पकड़ना ही चाहिए । अगर यादव जी इस को समझ लेते तो वह यह बिल न लाते । इसमें धारा का दोष नहीं है दोष है उनकी अक्ल का । इस सिलसिले में मुझे एक बात याद आती है । एक विद्वान ने अपने लड़के को एक ज्योतिषी के पास ज्योतिष सीखने के लिए भेजा । जब वह पढ़ कर आया तो उसने परीक्षा लेने के लिए उससे पूछा कि बताओ कि मेरे हाथ में क्या है । लड़के ने कहा कि आपके हाथ में एक गोल चीज है, उसमें छेद है और वह सफेद है । पिता ने समझा कि लड़का तो पढ़ा तो ठीक है । फिर उससे पूछा कि वह चीज क्या है तो लड़के ने कहा कि वह चक्की का पाट है । इस पर पिता को बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ । उन्होंने समझ लिया कि पढ़ाने वाले का कसूर नहीं था, कसूर लड़के की अक्ल का था । पिता के हाथ में मोती था, जो कि सफेद भी था, गोल भी था और उसमें छेद भी था । तो विद्या तो ठीक थी लेकिन यह लड़के की बुद्धि की कमी के कारण था कि उसने कहा कि आपके हाथ में चक्की का पाट है ।

यही बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर माननीय सदस्य इसको पढ़ लेते तो इस बिल को न लाते । जो आदमी जुर्म करने की गरज से छिप रहा है या जो अपने बारे में ठीक नहीं बता सकता, उसको पकड़ा जाना चाहिए ताकि वह जुर्म न कर सके । अगर इस धारा को निकाल दिया जाएगा तो इसका बुरा परिणाम होगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : शायद आप नई वकालत करना चाहते हैं इसलिए ऐसी दलीलें दे रहे हैं ।

श्री पाराशर : आप सुनिए । आप कह चुके, अब आपको सुनना है ।

अब आगे इसमें लिखा है :

"ostensible means of subsistence".

अगर उन्होंने इन तीन शब्दों को "आस्टेंसिविल मीन्स आफ सवसिसटेंस" पढ़ लिया होता तो शायद उनको इस पर ऐतराज न होता । आस्टेंसिविल कहते हैं प्रत्यक्ष दर्शी को, मीन्स कहते हैं साधनों को । सवसिसटेंस का जो उन्होंने अर्थ किया है "भरण पोषण या जरिया माश" वह सही नहीं है । उसका अर्थ है जीवन रक्षा । हर आदमी किसी न किसी तरह अपनी जीवन रक्षा करता है । अगर वह खुद नहीं कमाता तो उसका लड़का उसको खिलाता है या वह मांग कर खाता है । लेकिन अगर किसी के पास कोई साधन नहीं है और जो मजे में खाता पीता है और हट्टा-

कट्टा है यह देखने की बात है कि वह कोई जुर्म तो नहीं करता । इसलिए इसका रहना जरूरी है ।

इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि इसको वापस ले लिया जाएगा ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Sir, I am definitely of the opinion that this section is an anachronism and it should be radically recast. We thought that in view of the definite provisions that were made in the Constitution and the Fundamental Rights guaranteed, especially under article 21 of the Constitution, sections like this section would be struck down as illegal. Unfortunately, you remember, in the leading case of Shri A. K. Gopalan, the Supreme Court took, with great respect, a very narrow and rigid view. You know that I had the privilege to deliver a lecture on constitutional law in the city of Bangalore. Shri Setalvad, the former Attorney-General of India strongly commented on that judgment and pointed out that that is not the proper view which inspired the Constitution-makers. Unfortunately, that view is still there, otherwise this section which imposes a fetter on the citizen's liberty would have been struck down as un-constitutional.

Sir, I am not one of those who want to repeal all laws which may fetter the hands of the guardians of law and order. Especially after the horrible murder of the former Solicitor-General, Shri Sanyal, and the tragic assassination of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon on the outskirts of the Union Territory of Delhi, I would not like to weaken the police force in any manner. But I am definitely of the view that this section has been abused, as hon. Members have already pointed out. You know, in Bengal this section has been abused and has been utilised against freedom fighters. In those great days of the struggle for emancipation the executive had resorted to this section for the purpose of putting behind prison bars young men who had committed no crime or were going to commit no crime. As you know, Sir, the language of the section is such that it is very elastic and some High Court judges have commented very strongly on it. The language is " . . . within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence . . . ". A young man who has not got any employment but who is the son of a very respectable person is arrested and kept in jail. Many a time the judges have commented that it should not have been done. Very few people go to the High Court or the highest court to vindicate their rights. In these days of high prices and spiralling of prices of foodstuffs anybody can come within the scope of this section because it is very loosely worded. Clause (b) should go, though clause (a) may be all right. A Full Bench of the Nagpur High Court has deprecated the arrest of people who have been very well known, who have known places of accommodation, under this section.

We are now citizens of a sovereign democratic republic. We have pledged to establish the rule of law. This is not is keeping with the fundamental concept of rule of law and so it should be altered.

I would, therefore, ask the hon. Minister to consider whether he should accept the suggestion of referring it either to a Select Committee or to the public for opinion, gather responsible opinion, find out the difficulties they will have to face if this section is altered and then present before us a suitable amendment. That should be done to make it more consonant with the democratic rights and with the fundamental freedom which we have guaranteed to ourselves.

Shri Siddiah (Chamarajanagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this section was incorporated in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the year 1898. That means that nearly 67 years have

[Shri Siddiah]

passed. Perhaps there was some reason for the incorporation of this section at that time. Now things have changed very much, and we are working under a democratic constitution.

If you look at clause (b), it says "a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence". So, any person who happens to be poor and who is unemployed can be proceeded against under this section very easily. As hon. Members have already pointed out, this section has been misused on very many occasions and many people, specially poor people, who could not prove they have got ostensible means of subsistence, who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves, have been proceeded against and they have been put behind the bars. It is true that they can be released if they can prove to the satisfaction of the authorities that they are not so, or execute a bond. But in many cases it often happens that they are not able to get even sureties. As lawyers know, when the police have no other reason to apprehend a person, they naturally resort to this section 109. Rich people who want to proceed against poor people influence the police officers and see that the police take action under this section. So, I am of the opinion that clause (b) of this section should be deleted.

So far as clause (a) is concerned, I am not in favour of deleting it completely. It may be recast in a proper way. That clause in its present form is not in keeping with the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

As suggested by other hon. Members, I also recommend that this Bill may be referred to a Select Committee or it may be sent for eliciting public opinion after which Government should take necessary action. In any case, that section should not remain in the statute book in its present form.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

उधर से अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि श्री रामसेवक यादव ने इस धारा को अच्छी तरह से नहीं समझा है और उनका यह विचार ठीक नहीं है कि इसका ग़लत प्रयोग किया गया है । मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि अगर वह अपना परिचय न बतायें और मेरे साथ कोटा कांस्टीट्युएन्सी में चले जायें, या मुझे छोड़ कर चले जायें, तो अगर मैं उनको धारा 109 के अन्दर दो दिन के लिए बन्द न करवा दूं, तो उनकी तबियत में जो आए करें। बाद में वह चाहे वकील और गवाह आदि कर लें और तार से परिचयपत्र मंगा ले, लेकिन उनको मालूम हो जायेगा कि इस धारा का किस तरह से दुरुपयोग होता है ।

हमारे देश में अस्सी लाख आदमी ऐसे हैं, जो फुटपाथ पर सोते हैं और 285 लाख ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास कोई रोजगार नहीं है,, जिनमें से 120 लाख ऐसे आदमी हैं, जो अन्धे, लंगड़े और कोढ़ी आदि हैं । एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज के आंकड़े अलग हैं । अगर कोटा, राजस्थान से कोई आदमी यहां 26 जनवरी या 15 अगस्त का समारोह देखने आए, तो उस को दो दिन तो यहां रहना ही पड़ता है । अगर वह सोयेगा, तो कहां सोयेगा ? वह फुटपाथ पर ही सोयेगा । पुलिस वाला उस को डंडा लगायेगा, उस को खड़ा कर देगा और उससे परिचयपत्र मांगेगा । वह आदमी कहेगा कि मैं कोटा का हूं । फिर उसको गवाह लाने के लिए कहा जायेगा । आप ही सोचिए कि जब वह कोटा का रहने वाला है, तो वह दिल्ली में गवाह कहां से लायेगा । मैंने खुद दिल्ली में दो-तीन ऐसे आदमियों को छुड़वाया है, जो कि 26 जनवरी का फंक्शन देखने के लिए यहां आए थे ।

आज जो स्पेयर मजिस्ट्रेट होते हैं, उनका साधन यही होता है । उन को कहा जाता है कि सौ, दो सौ केसिज रोज लाओ, जिससे अपनी हांडी गर्म रहे। रास्ता चलते लोगों की टिकट कलेक्टर की तरह से एन्क्वायरी

की जाती है । अगर किसी के पास पैसे हैं, तो उससे पांच दस रुपये ले लिये, नहीं तो उसको पन्द्रह दिन के बाद छोड़ देते हैं ।

चुनाव के दिनों में इस धारा का ज्यादा उपयोग किया जाता है । ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनावों में कई लोगों को धारा 109, 107 और 370 में पकड़ लिया गया । इस धारा को विरोधी लोगों के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनावों में विरोधी सरपंचों को धर लिया गया ।

इसी तरह ग़रीब लोगों के लिए इस धारा का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा होता है । मैं समझता हूं कि आज तक एक भी इनकम टैक्स देने वाले आफ़िसर को धारा 109 में बन्द नहीं किया होगा, चाहे वह इतना बड़ा डाकू हो कि एम० पीज० के बंगलों के सामने से कार लेकर चला जाये, जो कि धारा 109 से भी ज्यादा ख़तरनाक़ है। पिछले दिनों कई जीपें और फ़ियट कारें चोरी हो गईं । कुछ दिन पहले एक मिनिस्टर का लड़का कोई कार ले जाने के बारे में पकड़ा गया था, लेकिन उस को छोड़ दिया गया । ऐसे लोगों को धारा 109 में नहीं पकड़ा जाता है, ग़रीबों को पकड़ा जाता है, जिनके पास कोई साधन नहीं है ।

मेरे माननीय मित्र ने धारा 109 को समाप्त करने के लिए जो बिल सदन के सामने रखा है, उसके लिए मैं उनको हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूं और इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करता हूं । इस काले कानून को इस देश की ग़रीब जनता पर लगाना बहुत बड़ा पाप है और बड़े दुख की बात है । अगर इस को नहीं हटाया गया, तो पुलिस वालों की गोटी इसी तरह लाल होती जायेगी और स्पेयर मजिस्ट्रेट हमेशा नाइलोन और टेरिलीन के कोट पहनते रहेंगे ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं । मैं अपने 32 साल के अनुभव की बिना पर कहता हूं कि इस धारा का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है, इसका दुरुपयोग होता है । जहां तक न्यायालय का या मैजिस्ट्रेट का सम्बन्ध है, मैं बहुत से केस जानता हूं कि बिना विचार किये, बिना सोचे समझे, आंखें मींच कर सजा दी जाती है गवाह तक का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

आज हमारा देश मानव अधिकारों के लिए इस देश में और संसार में लड़ रहा है । जो संविधान हमने लागू किया है और अपने देश को पूर्ण रूपेण लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणतन्त्र घोषित किया है, उसके बाद भी मानव अधिकारों पर इस प्रकार से कुठाराघात किया जाए इस धारा को रख कर, तो यह दुख की ही बात है । इस प्रकार की और भी धारायें हैं और उन धाराओं में से यह भी एक धारा है । मैं कहूंगा कि 107, 108, 109 और 110 इन चारों धाराओं का ही दुरुपयोग होता है और इन पर फिर से विचार किया जाना चाहिये । इनका दुरुपयोग गरीब और मामूली आदमियों के खिलाफ किया जाता है । आप किसी भी दृष्टि से देखें, आप पायेंगे कि इस देश में गरीबों को इंसाफ नहीं मिलता है । इंसाफ महंगा है । जब मैं मिडल में पढ़ता था तो मुझे याद है कि मेरे दिमाग पर इस बात का प्रभाव पड़ा था कि गरीबों को इंसाफ नहीं मिलता है । उस वक्त मैंने एक दोहा लिखा था जो मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं :

सस्ती न्यायालय गया, उलटा देखा न्याय ।
जज देता निज हाथ से, सिंह हाथ में गाय ।।

गरीबों को अदालतों में यह महंगा न्याय, यह वकीली न्याय, यह मैजिस्ट्रेटी न्याय नहीं प्राप्त होता है । जहां तक इस धारा के दुरुपयोग का सम्बन्ध है मुझे बहुत से केस मालूम हैं और कुछ में मुझे दखल भी देना पड़ा है और तब जाकर कहीं मामला ठीक हुआ है ।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

जहां तक रोज़ी-रोजगार के साधनों का सम्बन्ध है यह ठीक है कि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद भी हम गरीब गुर्बा लोगों के लिए ये जीवन निर्वाह के साधन मुहैया नहीं कर पाये हैं। आज भी करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं जो बेरोज़गार हैं। महंगाई के कारण, अन्न के अभाव के कारण लोगों को जो कष्ट होते हैं, उसका अनुमान लगाना कठिन नहीं होना चाहिये। कितने ही आदमियों को बिना रोज़गार के अपना पेट जैसे तैसे भरना पड़ता है। यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है। हमारे यहां कहावत है "घर घर मटियाले चूल्हे हैं"। लोगों को किसी प्रकार पेट भरना तो पड़ता ही है। किसी प्रकार से भाग्य से आदमी अपना पेट भरता है, इस भाग्यवादिता का प्रभाव आप देखें

पौ फाटी पगरा हुआ, जागे जीवा जून।
सब काऊ को देत है, चोंच समाना चून॥

आप समझिये कि वह भी नहीं मिलता है।

जिस तरह से गरीब आदमियों को, मामूली आदमियों को, भाग्यहीन लोगों को, हरिजनों को, विशेषकर बाल्मीकी सांसी आदि को जबर्दस्ती पकड़ कर पुलिस अत्याचारी तरीकों से, ज़मींदारों के हाथ में रहने के कारण, तंग करती है, वह बयान नहीं किया जा सकता है। आप इससे इंकार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि हमारे देश की पुलिस मालदार व ज़मींदार आदि लोगों के हथकंडों में रहती है, उन्हीं के द्वारा चलती है और उनके कहने पर जबर्दस्तियां की जाती हैं, चालान किये जाते हैं। एक दो मिसालें मैं देना चाहता हूं।

एक बाल्मीकी लड़का जो कि बम्बई में नौकर था मेरे जिले में छुट्टी आया। उसको ही पुलिस ने 109 में चालान करके बन्द कर दिया। बेचारे ने बुरी तरह से रगड़े खाये और जैसे तैसे जाकर बाद में वह छूटा। यहां नई दिल्ली के एक हिस्से में दो मामूली आदमी, गरीब—गुर्बा आदमी अपने समधी को मिलने गये और उनको भी उठा कर पुलिस ने 109 में बन्द कर दिया और कुछ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री बाल्मीकी: यह मुझे जाती अनुभव हैं जो मैं आपको बता रहा हूं कि किस तरह से हम गरीब लोगों पर जुल्म और अत्याचार होते हैं। इस धारा की भाषा बिल्कुल लचर है। आज भी समय है कि उस पर पुनः विचार हो। मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान धारा 109 के साथ साथ 107, 108 और 110 की ओर भी आकर्षित करता हूं। गुंडा एक्ट की दृष्टि में आजकल तकड़ा होना भी जुर्म है। गरीब होना और उस पर तकड़ा होना जुर्म है। पुलिस मालदार आदमियों को, जमींदार आदमियों को कुछ नहीं कहती है, उनके हाथ में तो वह खेलती है। लेकिन गरीब लोगों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं, जुल्म होते हैं, उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं। इन जुल्मों से उनको बचाने के लिए माननीय मन्त्री जी का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि वह इस पर विचार करें। मैं डा० लोहिया के इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में अन्त में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें और इसको मानने की चेष्टा करें।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I beg to support this Bill for various reasons. My first reason is that this Bill harks back to 1898. At that time, I think the attitude towards crimes was penal and punitive. Now the world has undergone a great deal of change and we are thinking of crime in terms of psychological rehabilitation and of occupational therapy. Therefore, the whole of this section needs drastic revision, in view of the changes that have taken place in this world during the last so many years.

My second point is that a great deal of reliance is placed here upon

intention. It says, "The Magistrate has reason to believe; that is, he can become a judge of a man's intention. How does anybody know what my intention is for Shri Balmiki? How can anybody guess what my intention is for Shri Kewal Krishna? I think, your intention is something hidden, something concealed, something unknown. It is known only to Almighty God and if the Magistrate is going to apprehend a person only on the strength of his intention, I think, he is arrogating to himself divine powers, powers of the Almight God, which I am not prepared to concede to him. Therefore, I believe that this is not the right approach.

It is said that a man may have an intention to commit an offence. How can anybody guess or judge anybody else's intention? Therefore, I believe that this is a very, very dubious approach to this problem.

Thirdly, it has been said that there should be ostensible means of subsistence. Who amongst us has any ostensible means of subsistence? What are the ostensible means of existence of a Member of Parliament? Does he till his land, run a factory or a shop, teach in a school or go to some other place of work? No.

Shri Rane (Buldana): He gets salary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Therefore, the thing that the lack of ostensible means of subsistence can be made a crime, I think is something which is highly objectionable not only from the point of view of wording of the thing but also from the point of view of other things. There are some business executives in America and other countries of the world who do nothing, who only sit and yet who draw fabulous salaries. If you judge them by this ostensible means of subsistence, you can apprehend them under section 109.

Again, it is said. "If a man can give a satisfactory account of himself." I think, you cannot have a more wrongly worded phrase than this, a satisfactory account of himself. Can anybody give a satisfactory account of himself to anybody? I think, no husband can give a satisfactory account of himself to his wife; no son can give a satisfactory account of himself to his father; no father can give a satisfactory of himself to his son. We are all on trial. Fathers are on trial at the hands of their sons; husbands are on trial at the hands of their wives and the children are on trial at the hands of their fathers. To say that you have to give a satisfactory account of yourself is something which, I think, is given only to God and not to any magistrate.

Fourthly, if you look at the history of the world, you will find that in every country, in USA and other countries of the world, there are what are called hoboes, tramps or *apache* in France. They have no ostensible means of living; yet nobody apprehends them under section 109. They go about from one place to another; they do not earn their living; yet nobody apprehends them in that way. Then, there are a class of students, called beatniks. Why are not beatniks apprehended in USA and other countries of the world? They have no means of living so far as anybody can see.

I think, this section was introduced only by the British Government to be used as a hammer against those persons who differed from them politically, who differed from their policy and other things.

I know so many workers were apprehended under this section. Therefore, I say that our Home Minister, who is a very good judge of these things, should have this Bill circulated for eliciting public opinion so that we can either do away with this section or have something in its place which is in conformity with our provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One word more and I have done.

Now, a man who has no ostensible means of living, a man who has nothing of the kind, is asked to execute a bond. . . . .

An hon. Member: Surety also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: ....and to give surety also. It is like asking a blind man to produce a certificate of the fitness of eyes; it is like asking a cripple to produce a certificate which purports to be dealing with the fitness of his legs and it is like asking a weak man to give a certificate which purports to be a certificate of his physical fitness. I think, this Bill, on the face of it, is absurd in drafting, is *mala fide* in intentions and has been *mala fide* in its execution. It has done good to nobody except the police and, I think the sooner we end the police *raj* from this country, the better it will be for this country.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I only want to make a few observations on this Bill. I am not among those who will plead for the repeal of all Acts which are, more or less, of preventive nature. Though we have advanced a good deal, still we must say that the brutal side of the human nature has not become extinct. With that recognition, it is necessary for us to allow some sort of extra power in the hands of the Government to deal with that kind of element in the interest of law and peace. At the sime time, we must also see that we have proceeded in our legislation with a certain spirit of advance—progressive legislation as we call it—and the most notable example of that progressive spirit is presented in our Constitution by the chapter of Fundamental Rights. Not only that. Under our Constitution, anbody—if God favours—can occupy the seat which the hon. Member on the Treasury Benches occupies. The law of Criminal Procedure Code and all such other penal laws were made at a time when these ideals were not there and when all these progressive forces were not in existence.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

Now, the question is: Are we sincere in working them under that spirit or not? That is to be judged by the attitude we take in regard to those oppressive laws which have been made with different intentions and with different objectives altogether. It is clear from the speeches made here and also from my own experience that the good intention that is there in the beginning is certainly abused in many ways. If we do not want to repeal it, we should at least see whether it should be kept in the form in which they exist, whether the wording should be changed or not.

I shall give one example. Many persons have shown that when they want some kind of a person such as barber or sweeper to be put inside the jail, they manage to get hold of that fellow under this section and put him in jail. Now, it has been clearly held that the person dealt with under section 107 should not be treated as an accused. It cannot be used for such purpose. But such an abuse of power is being made under this section. We have to see whether the law, as it is, which is capable of being abused in this way, should stand or not. I, therefore, say that in view of the progressive spirit of legislation for which we stand, in view of the fact that we ourselves have created the Constitution in which a chapter on Fundamental Rights is there, in view of the fact that we have given franchise to every adult in this country who has the right to occupy the most responsible position in this country, should a law which was mainly meant for the cri-

minal tribes to bring them to the path of rectitude be allowed to remain now unchanged even under the altered conditions? We have to consider that.

My hon. friend, Mr. Trivedi, has suggested that the Bill should be circulated for public opinion or at least it should be referred to the Select Committee for its proper consideration. I support him in that. Although there is no formal motion made by anybody, yet it is open for the hon. Minister himself to take up this matter and not simply oppose the Bill on the strength of the majority which he may have got behind him.

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill that is before us and my reasons for opposing the Bill are the following.

If you read this section, it says 'ostensible means of subsistence' or it refers to a person who cannot give a satsifactory account of himself. Somebody has said: How are we to gather intentions? Intention is a thing to be gathered from the facts and the circumstances that are prevalent. It is not that any policeman can go and arrest anybody. He must have some material, some evidence, to show that the person concerned is not in a position to give his particulars. Many a time, it happens that the person does not give his proper name. He tries to give one name at one place and another name at another place. He does not try to give his proper address and his means of livelihood. When he does not disclose these things, then along the police proceeds in the matter. This section is not a punitive section but it is a section which is preventive. Unless and until some preventive powers are given to the police, it is not possible to check unhealthy and bad elements in the society. Unless and until that is done, it would be impossible for the people to live in society and it would be difficult to have checks and counter-checks against persons who try to do any mischief in one way or the other. I find there are people who do live in the society and who do not want to do anything and they want to have their means of livelihood by some means which are not permitted by the society. They stay there as a burden to the society and it is very necessary that such elements who do not want to follow any profession at all and who want to maintain themselves by some means which are unhealthy or bad in law should not be encouraged.

I think, the removal of this section may create havoc in the society. I know that sometimes the section might have been misused by the police. But that does not mean that the law has been misused and that the section should be removed or the law should be annulled. I can understand that the better administration of the law is desirable and from that point of view, I feel, that whatever loopholes, whatever bad things, are there which have been practised by the police under the protection of this section, need to be removed. In that case, some improvement is needed. It does not mean that the whole section should be taken out of the law or the law should be annulled.

In these circumstances, I feel that the Bill that is before the House is not necessary and, therefore, I oppose this Bill.

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, यह धारा 109 वास्तव में हमारी कानून व्यवस्था पर और दण्ड विधान पर एक लांछन है और मैं समझता हूं कि किसी और

[श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी]

धारा का इतना दुरुपयोग नहीं होता जितना कि इस धारा का होता है । काफी लोगों ने इस के बारे में कहा है ।

सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि जहां पर इस धारा के अधीन आदमी पकड़े जाते हैं वहां उन के पास अपनी सफाई देने की गुंजाइश नहीं होती । वे रास्ते चलते पकड़ लिए जाते हैं, कहीं दूसरी जगह गए हुए हैं वहां पकड़ लिए जाते हैं । वह इस बात का सबूत या शहादत नहीं दे सकते कि वे किस लिए वहां गए थे । और न यह देखा जाता है कि जो वह कहते हैं वह सही है या नहीं । यह पुलिस अफसर पर निर्भर करता है कि वह उस की बात माने या न माने । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने अनुभव की एक दो बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

एक बार यहां पर जो आजकल एक बड़े अफसर हैं उन के साथ साथ मैं भी गश्त पर गया हुआ था । रात में हम लोग जा रहे थे, कोई एक या दो बजे का समय होगा । तो देखा कि दो सिपाही एक आदमी को लिए चले आ रहे हैं । हमने पूछा कि क्या हुआ तो सिपाहियों ने कहा कि हुजूर कि इस आदमी को छिपा देख कर हम ने हल्ला मचाया जिस पर बहुत से आदमी निकल आए और हमने इसको गिरफ्तार कर लिया । मेरे साथी ने मुझ से पूछा कि तुम्हारा क्या विचार है क्योंकि मैं इन चीजों को शंका की दृष्टि से देखता था । मैं ने कहा कि पहले तो आप और हम हल्ला मचा कर देखें कि कोई आदमी निकलता है या नहीं । खैर वह बात तो वहीं रही । हमने उस आदमी को अलग ले जाकर पूछा कि तुमको क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया । उसने कहा कि मैं रोजी की तलाश में आया था, मैंने देखा कि एक फुटबाल का मैच हो रहा है तो मैं उसे देखने रुक गया । नीचे से अच्छा नहीं दिखायी देता था इसलिए पेड़ पर चढ़ कर उसे देख रहा था । मुझे इन सिपाहियों ने पकड़ लिया और ले जा कर चौकी पर रखा और इस वक्त मुझे थाने में लिए जा रहे हैं । मैंने उससे कहा कि उस चौकी के कमरे के बारे में बताओ जहां तुम को रखा गया था तो उसने उसका सही चित्र खींच कर रख दिया । उसने बताया कि किस जगह उसको खाना दिया गया था, किस जगह सुराही रखी थी, किस जगह कपड़े टंगे थे । उसकी वहां हम ने जांच कर ली तो उसको छोड़ दिया गया । अगर ऐसा न होता तो उसको न छोड़ा जाता ।

होता यह है कि जब किसी इलाके में जुर्म ज्यादा होते हैं और ऊपर से पूछा जाता है कि तुम ने प्रिवेंटिव ऐक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया तो इस तरह से कुछ आदमियों को पकड़ कर उनका चालान इस दफा में करा दिया जाता है और यह समझ लिया जाता है कि हम ने अपना काम कर दिया । और इस में ज्यादातर गरीब आदमी ही मारे जाते हैं ।

इस देश में जहां इतनी बेकारी है, ऐसे लोग जो रोजी की तलाश में होते हैं वे इस कानून में आ जाते हैं क्योंकि वे कोई आस्टेंसिबिल मीन्स आफ सबसिसटेंस कैसे बतला सकते हैं ।

इस सिलसिले में दूसरा किस्सा और सुन लीजिए । एक सज्जन कोतवाल थे । उनके एक रिश्तेदार आए और उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे दो लड़के बेकार हैं, उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलता उनकी

रोटी का कुछ प्रबन्ध कर दीजिए । उन्होंने कहा बहुत अच्छा । उन्होंने उन लड़कों को ले कर दफा 109 में बन्द कर दिया और कहा कि एक साल की रोटी का इन्तिजाम तो कर दिया है । आगे तुम देखना ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इन लोगों को यह न बताइए, नहीं तो ये भी इससे फायदा उठाने लगेंगे ।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : तो मैं इस धारा को हटाने के पक्ष में हूं । आज हमारा संविधान है जिसमें हमारे फंडामेंटल राइट दिए हुए हैं । उस के साथ साथ ही अगर इस प्रकार की धारा भी रहे तो इस से बुरी और क्या बात हो सकती है । इसलिए मैं सिलेक्ट कमेटी में इस के भेजे जाने का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: The motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was not moved; only the motion for circulation of the Bill was moved.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Then, I support the motion for circulation.

Shri K. K. Verma (Sultanpur): Many hon. Members have spoken on the Bill before us, both for and against it. But I think that those who have spoken for the Bill have stressed more on the maladministration of the police or some wrong judgments that may have been there. But so far as the enactment is concerned, I do not think that there is any great flaw in it, and I feel that a wholesale annulment of this section would prejudice the ordered progress of our society. We live in an ordered society and I think that there can be no objection to the principle that offences should be prevented. It is no use if we merely arrest a person when he has already committed an offence. The instance of the murder of the ex-Chief Minister of Punjab, Mr. Kairon has been cited as also that of the late Solicitor-General. There are several instances in our country where preparations are made for committing an offence. I do not know how there can be any objection to the principle that where preparations are being made for committing an offence they should be prevented. Do you mean to say that you can arrest a person only when an offence has been committed, when murders have been committed or when dacoity has been committed? Do you mean to say that the police should come on the scene only after the offence has been committed and before that you cannot touch that person? I do not think that in an ordered society this can be conceived of that preparations for committing an offence should not be prevented. I do not think that any progressive country can think of the idea that the police should keep silent and should have no powers to prevent the commission and the preparation for the commission of an offence.

Sub-section (a) of section 109 reads thus:

> "that any person is taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction and that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing any offence.".

I do not think that there can be any objection to this sub-section. The only objection that was raised was raised by Shri D. C. Sharma who said that this meant giving very wide powers to the magistrate, and he asked how a magistrate could be relied upon, because the wording here is:

> "that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing any offence.".

Then Shri Sharma argued that this has been left to the whims of the magistrate. I do not think so. Nowhere has the court been given such

[Shri K. K. Verma]

powers and nowhere can a magistrate exercise that power arbitrarily. His discretion has to be judicial discretion. It has to be based on certain circumstances and certain evidence. So the wording that 'there is reason to believe that such person is taking precautions with a view to committing an offence—this conclusion cannot be arrived at on the basis of the arbitrary thinking of a magistrate; it has to be based on certain evidence and certain circumstances.

Now we come to sub-clause (b) 'that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself'.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is he reading 106 or 107?

Shri K. K. Verma: I am reading from sec. 109 which is sought to be deleted.

In the statement of objects and reasons, Dr. Lohia has said:

> "Section 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is against the dignity of the citizens of a free country. It makes unemployment a punishable offence, whereas the Government is not prepared to undertake responsibility for the unemployed. Moreover, it makes punishable not an offence but the likelihood of an offence which is against the fundamental principles of jurisprudence".

I have already submitted that the likelihood of an offence, that is, preparation for an offence, has to be checked if there is to be ordered government in the country which vouchsafes the safety of the citizens.

The second point made out in the statement of objects and reasons is that it makes unemployment a punishable offence. I do not know whether the framer of this Bill knows what is the settled law of the country. If he had known it, I think he would not have used the words 'it makes unemployment a punishable offence..'. The settled law of the country is that by itself unemployment is not an offence.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Should be an offence. Then Government will solve the problem.

Shri K. K. Verma: Perhaps the hon. Member is then subscribing to what Chaturvedi said.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You draft it. You are a lawyer.

Shri K. K. Verma: I have already said that maladministration is another thing. The enactment of the present section as it is is different from that. If you have a grudge or grievance against maladministration, there are other remedies which can be resorted to.

I may quote from a judgment of Justice Page where he has said:

> "Merely to be penniless or out of work is not an offence. Many an honest man may find himself in either predicament. If a person is unable to prove the source of his livelihood, he cannot be brought within sec. 109 unless there is reasonable ground for suspicion that he is sustaining himself by dishonest means".

That is the criterion for punishing that person. It is not that he should prove the source of his livelihood, but the burden is on the prosecution to prove that such a person is sustaining himself by dishonest means. The court is not going to punish him or call upon him to execute a bond or surety unless the prosecution satisfies the court that the accused is sustaining himself by dishonest means. Therefore, I think the settled law of the country does not admit mere assertion of the charge levelled against a person. It has to be proved to the satisfaction of the court. If you have a grievance

against maladministration by the police, the Home Minister is here and the States are there. They can be approached to take suitable remedial action.

Another point—'who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself'. In that respect also, the prosecution has to satisfy the court that that person is living dishonestly. I think in a progressive society dishonest persons have no place.

I oppose the Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to support the Bill framed by Dr. Lohia but actually moved by Shri Yadav.

Previously also, I remember we did our best to highlight this problem of arresting people without any ground under s. 109. I had the privilege to go to various jails under the Congress regime, and I have seen that 50 per cent of the jail population is under s. 109. If a survey is made by the Home Minister by appointing some committee to find out as to who are those who are cooking in the jails, working as barbers, *kumhars*, sweepers and others, he will surely come to the conclusion that they are only those who are arrested under s. 109.

I know of an instance when I was in the Kanpur jail in 1947. When we agitated for more *surahis*, water carriers, we were told by the Jail Superintendent that they were in search of *kumhars* who could manufacture these things and 'we shall get them in a day or two'. After two days, we saw that 13 or 14 people were arrested from Raniganj which is an area populated by *kumhars*. It struck me that they might have been arrested under s. 109. It was confirmed when I asked them under what section they were arrested. They said '109'. That is how people are brought inside the jail.

I would therefore say that this is not a preventive measure at all. This is a sharp instrument used by the police to arrest anyone who they find roaming about, even in search of a job. Today, as my hon. friend, Shri Verma said, to become unemployed or unemployment, is not a crime. Had it been made a crime in this country, I think the Government in power would have tried to solve this problem.

Now, what is the guarantee here? It has been brought to my notice the other day that the Home Minister of a State, Punjab, gave protection in writing on a file to the biggest smuggler of Punjab. It was objected to by the IG, Police, who said that a warrant had been issued against him and he was going to be arrested. But the Minister maintained, 'No, he should be given protection'. If the papers are seized, I am sure the Home Minister will come to the conclusion about what is going to be the fate of this country if the Home Minister of a State gives protection to the biggest smuggler. Ultimately, the file was taken by the Chief Minister, and the man was arrested.

Shri Hathi: Section 109?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not 109. There are other serious charges. Supposing s. 109 were used to prevent crimes, they would have arrested those people who are holding the country to ransom. But who are arrested?—unemployed youth, landless labour who come from the villages in search of jobs in some of the factories or industrial places like Kanpur, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and other places. They are put in jail.

16 hrs.

Once a person is arrested under section 109 and is unable to furnish bail, he is arrested every time, and then he is called a *dubaria* or a *tibaria*. A *dubaria* is given a uniform with two stripes.

I know that a person who is facing unemployment knows no law, and by sending these people to jail, this Government is making them hardened criminals. I should remind the House

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

and the hon. Minister of one line from Alexander Dumas. When society ruins him, snatches everything from him, sends him to jail and makes him a hardened criminal, Dante, the hero of the story, says: "Overturn the world, change character, yield even to mad ideas, but live." This becomes the psychology of the minds of those who are put in jail, not for reforming them.

What is happening in the jail? Sweet words are written throughout the jails now, like: "लोगों से मठा बोलिये" And exactly there, the men are beaten. I do not know what is going to happen.

So, these sections 109 and 110 are used indiscriminately by the police, and I congratulate Dr. Lohia, and the mover of the Bill, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, for highlighting this problem, and I am sure this should be done away with.

I have mentioned the case of the Home Minister of Punjab giving protection to a criminal. I want this to be enquired into by the Union Home Minister without any fear. Otherwise, I do not know what is going to be the fate of this country if the Home Minister of a State acts like that. I request him to kindly make a note of it and not to reply to it immediately—I am sure he is not going to defend the Home Minister of Punjab —but to make necessary enquiries and inform the House at the time the Demands of the Home Ministry are discussed.

Shri Hathi: This Bill, moved by Shri Yadav, seeks to delete section 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says:

> "Section 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 is against the dignity of the citizens of a free country. It makes unemployment a punishable offence, whereas the Government is not prepared to undertake responsibility for the unemployed. Moreover, it makes punishable not an offence but the likelihood of an offence which is against the fundamental principles of jurisprudence."

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : सभापति महोदय, कोरम नहीं है। अगर हाउस के सामने कोई गैर-सरकारी बिल है, तो वह भी तो मान्यता रखता है, इस लिए कोरम रखना जरूरी है। मंत्री महोदय रेप्लाई दे रहे हैं।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung.....Now there is quorum.

Shri Hathi: The main arguments of the hon. Mover are, firstly, that this is against the dignity of the citizens of a free country; secondly; that it gives power to take security and even arrest persons who have no employment; and thirdly that the powers are misused, that the police misuse the powers in a high-handed manner.

Of the Members who supported this Bill, Shri Trividi and Shri Chatterjee made observations not quite to support the deletion of the section. Because they thought that there must be some power to regulate the society. Dr. Aney also was not quite opposed to giving some power to the Government to regulate the conduct of the society. Whatever may be the institution or organisation or form of government in any walk of life, some regulatory powers are necessary to see that the society goes on smoothly without any danger or breach of peace. Some Members said that sections right from 107 to 111 or 117 should be deleted. But the main argument that was put forth was that this provision of law is being used by the police to harass the poor people, without any means and people who cannot explain

their whereabouts. It would be proper for me to refer to section 109 which is divided into two parts. The first part says that whenever a presidency magistrate or a district or subdivisional magistrate or a magistrate of the first-class receives information that any person is taking precaution to conceal his presence within the local limits of such a magistrate's jurisdiction and that there is reason to believe that such a person is taking such a precaution with a view to committing an offence, that there is within such limits a person has no ostensible means of subsistence or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such a magistrate may in the manner hereinafter provided, require such a person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond with sureties for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding one year. Therefore, if we look to the section it is not that the police can arrest anybody whom they see Shri Chaturvedi narrated a story when the police arrested a man who was hiding in a tree, ultimately it came about that the man was released because the powers are not with the police. This is not an executive power. This is a judicial matter. It has been held in a number of cases that this section is not to be used only for roping in somebody. That is the settled law of the country. Our judiciary is independent. This is a judicial matter. It is not an executive matter. It has to be proved that a man was hiding with a view to commit an offence or that the man was living with means which he could not explain. It does not mean unemployment; that means some thing different. So far as the law is concerned, the magistrate has to take particular care that the police do not make use of the other branch of this section to retain or rope in any person with whom they have some displeasure and against whom they could not prove any offence. The law is clear. It is the judiciary which is in charge of seeing that the laws of the country are implemented in a manner consistent with the democratic system of government and the rights of the citizens. It is not merely the executive or the police that have got unfettered power to rope in anybody and put him in jail. There may be a man arrested by the police. But it is not that merely because he is arrested, he is asked to give a bond. The procedure is that he is asked to show cause why a bond for good behaviour should not be given. Even before, the magistrate should have reason to believe that this man is going to commit an offence. Unless the magistrate is satisfied, no order would be made and so it is not right to say that the police can arrest anybody.

Coming to second part, the emotional part, it is a part which would move everybody everybody would be moved naturally when the hon. Mover touched the finer sentiments in every one of us. If a man is unemployed, he is asked to go to jail—and there are thousands of people who are unemployed. If 109 remains as it is, all these people will be sent to jail. That is what he says.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Judiciary at the lower levels is not independent in every State.

Shri Hathi: He says that unemployed people would be roped in. We have to make a very clear distinction. It is not as if a man simply because he has no livelihood, will be sent to jail. The meaning here is this. A man is living in a very fine way, in a way in which he could not normally live unless he was earning very much; still he is living in a pompous way.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Then, the DSPs, Inspectors and S.Is. should go to jail.

Shri Hathi: Supposing, he is living only by gambling or by dealing in stolen property or by smuggling would be reveal his means of livelihood if he were to be asked about it? He would not come forward and say that he lives on smuggling or gambling. If he could not give out his ostensible

[Shri Hathi]

means of livelihood by itself that is no offence but when he is living in a way in which he could live only if he is earning quite well, by dishonest means it is only in such cases that this has to be used. This is a very settled and definite law. Shri Chatterjee who is a lawyer of repute is not here now. But I am glad that he did not say that the courts have abused this. I would like him or anybody to show a single case in all these years where a man has been detained or arrested under section 109 only on the ground that he was unemployed.

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: We can cite a thousand cases.

Shri Hathi: One might have been suspected or it might have been apprehended that one was going to commit an offence, but it is a different matter. There is not a single case where purely and simply, on one single ground that he had no means of livelihood, a man has been detained or arrested or asked to give a bond of good behaviour. I have a number of cases where, in every judgment, it has been held that merely to be penniless or out of work is not an offence. Many an honest man may find himself in either predicament. If a person is unable to prove the source of his livelihood, he cannot be brought within section 109 unless there is reasonable ground for suspicion that he is sustaining himself by dishonest means. The point to note is that to have no visible means of livelihood is not offence. The question is whether he earns his livelihood by illegal means. It is only to the latter that section 109 can be applied. So, in the absence of evidence of dishonest means of existence, a person cannot be bound over. A person who is doing no work cannot be boud under section 109. There are a dozen cases where courts have always held that unemployment by itself is not a ground for taking the surety under section 109.

Therefore, I can give this categorical assurance that section 109 is not to be used, and if there are cases here and there where that is being misused, it is a question where we have to go into it and see whether the powers had been misused by the police. But that is a different matter and that is a question of administration. If these powers are misused, every man has a right to go to a court of law. Some Members said that the magistrates are not in several cases independent, but then the district judges and the high courts are independent. (*Interruption*). There is no question about it. Therefore, the mere fact that section 109 is used to take security for good behaviour from people who have no means of livelihood is not a correct proposition of law. The correct proposition of law is that if a man has a livelihood but cannot show the ostensible means of that livelihood as to where from he gets money—

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): We agree with you, but what we say is that the police does not interpret it as you are doing.

Shri Hathi: That is the interpretation given by all the courts of law. (*Interruption*). Therefore, the question is, if the police misuse the power, it is a matter not for repeal of the Act but for improving the administration. (*Interruption*). Supposing, for example, in a genuine case where a man is out to commit a murder of somebody —taking a hundred per cent sure case —or a man is found roaming about a certain place with a view to commit theft, and if in that one case the police has got this information and if they have not got the power to arrest and take the man before the magistrate, how will you stop this crime? Therefore, this is a measure for preventing a crime. I agree with the point that if the power is misused, it has to be looked into, but the remedy is not by repealing the provision. (*Interruption*).

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

16.25 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hathi: If you repeal it, there will be no power with anybody to prevent an offence, and I am sure that everybody who has spoken has been in favour of giving some powers to prevent offences. Where powers are to be given to stop offences or to prevent offences, nobody is opposed to it. All that has been said is that this is being misused. The powers should not be misused, but that is a different matter.

Now, I shall read section 110. It says:

> "A person who is by habit a robber, house-breaker, thief, or forgerer, or is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen...."

This is the provision of section 110. If you do not give the authorities the power to deal with these people, what will happen? Of course, we want freedom and we want the people to express themselves and to behave as they like, and we are for the dignity of the person. I personally do not at all say that the movement of a man must be restricted. Our Constitution provides liberty and we also respect the dignity of everyone of us. But we cannot say that the society is free of people who are given to commit crimes. If we have not even the powers to deal with these people, then there will simply be inaction of law and order and there will be nothing to regulate the society and nothing by which we can prevent, the offences.

As I said, if a man happens to be unemployed, that by itself is no offence. There are certain other things to be collected. Then, it is not that the police can simply bring a person to the magistrate for orders. He has to satisfy himself. Shri D. C. Sharma asked how is one to know the intentions of the man. It is not a question of knowing the intentions merely with a divine power; the magistrate has to record the evidence which the man produces and after the evidence is recorded and he is satisfied, then only he issues the order, but before that, there is a procedure prescribed, and that is, he is bound to issue a notice to show cause why the person should not be bound. If the cause is shown, then there is no question of his being bound down by any bond of security. If the man cannot give sufficient reason for his movement, for his doing certain acts, then only, if the magistrate is satisfied, this section is to be used.

Therefore while I would agree that the powers should not be misused, I cannot agree to the deletion of section 109 by itself. Then there are so many other sections which will also have to be recast. If you say that section 109 is misused, you can as well say that sections 110, and 112 and so on are all being misused. Therefore, something has to be done. But I may say that we have already referred the whole of the Criminal Procedure Code to the Law Commission; they are examining it. Looking to the present state of society, we have even to include certain offences called social offences. We have referred the whole thing to the Law Commission and whatever is consistent with the present state of society, will be done. Now, as we are moving further and are developing, it is not simply a question of crime; there is a background to the crime and more of social crimes are coming. For that also we will have to see what could be done. As I said earlier, we are also thinking of dealing with social offences. These offences are more dangerous to society in a developing economy.

We are referring it to the Law Commission to suggest what amendments should be made looking to the needs of the society at present.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I am not agreeable to deleting section

[Shri Hathi]

109 alone. I would, therefore, request Mr. Yadav, who is otherwise a reasonable person, to agree to withdraw this Bill.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक चीज मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि सत्तारूढ़ दल और खास तौर से उसके मंत्री 15 अगस्त सन् 1947 के बाद ज्यादा बुद्धिम न हो गए हैं या पहले ज्यादा बद्धिमान थे, क्योंकि जब हम अंग्रेज से लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो हर आदमी के मुंह से यह आवाज निकलती थी कि धारा 109 जाब्ता फौजदारी गरीबों को सताने के लिए है, इसको हटाया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि कि वही लोग जो इस धारा के खिलाफ बोलते थे आज 15 सालों में नौकरशाही के हाथों में पड़ कर ऐसे हो गए हैं कि इस किस्म की धारा को रखने की बात करते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि रानी सिगरौली की हत्या हुई। उसके पीछे बड़े बड़े लोगों का हाथ है और सदन के एक सदस्य का हाथ है लेकिन आपके अधिकारी और आप की पुलिस आज तक उनको छू नहीं सकी। आज तक उसका पता नहीं लगाया जा सका। एक हत्या हो गयी, एक सब्सटेंटिव आफेंस हो गया लेकिन उसका कुछ पता नहीं चला। कैरों की हत्या में भी शायद यही होने वाला है।

क्या जो गरीब आदमी दफा 109 में पकड़े जाते हैं वे हत्या करते हैं या कत्ल करते हैं। आपने स्मगलिंग का हवाला दिया। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हू कि आज जो अफीम का या सोने का स्मगलिंग हो रहा है उसके पीछे बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, जो इस समाज में बड़े लोग और सफेदपोश लोग हैं ।

मंत्री महोदय ने हमको हाईकोर्ट के कुछ फैसले पढ़ कर सुनाए। यदि आप उन फैसलों पर ध्यान दें तो आप देखेंगे कि वे हमारे हक में जाते हैं। इस दफा में जो गरीब लोग पकड़े जाते हैं उनके पास पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं होता। ऐसे लोगों का इस दफा में चालान किया जाता है। इन लोगों के कपड़े फटे होते हैं इनके पैरों में जूते नहीं होते। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह के लोगों को पुलिस इस धारा में पकड़ लेती है। एक सज्जन हैं जो आजादी की लड़ाई में लड़ चुके हैं। उनका लड़का दिल्ली में नौकरी की तलाश में आया था। उसे पुलिस ने पकड़ कर इस धारा के अधीन बन्द कर दिया था। तो जिन गरीब लोगों के पास खाना नहीं कपड़ा नहीं, जिनके पास अपने बचाव के लिए पैसा नहीं उनको इस धारा में गिरफ्तार किया जाता है। और कह दिया जाता है कि इस के पास कोई जीविका का जाहिरा साधन नहीं है। और मजिस्ट्रेट उनको सजा दे देते हैं। कहा जाता है कि मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने इन लोगों को पेश किया जाता है। लेकिन ये लोग इतने गरीब होते हैं कि अपना बचाव भी नहीं कर सकते।

हमको जो फैसले सुनाए गए हैं वे हाईकोर्ट के हैं। हाईकोर्ट कितने लोग हैं। और जब जब ये मामले हाईकोर्ट गए उनको रद्द कर दिया गया है। जो दलील मंत्री महोदय ने दी है वह तो हमारे हक़ में जाती है। इस धारा के द्वारा तो गरीब लोगों को ही तंग किया जाता है।

मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पुलिस तो केवल चालान करती है, इतने से ही सजा नहीं हो जाती। बाद में केस मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने जाएगा। यह ठीक है कि फैसला मजिस्ट्रेट करता है लेकिन उस आदमी के पास तो साधन ही नहीं है, वह क्या सफाई और सबूत पेश कर सकेगा। पुलिस के हाथ में इतना बड़ा जबरदस्त हथियार है कि जिसके पास जीविका का साधन न हो उसको पकड़ कर भेज देते हैं। और जहां तक मजिस्ट्रेटों का सवाल है हिन्दुस्तान में ये लोग इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं हैं। जूडीशियल मजिस्ट्रेट सेशन या हाईकोर्ट के अन्डर

नहीं होते। वे कलक्टर के माहतहत होते हैं और धारा 109 के मुकदमे उनके ही सामने जाते हैं। ये एक तरह से पुलिस मजिस्ट्रेट होते हैं और कानून का दुरुपयोग होता रहता है।

प्रशासन की बात कही जाती है। मैं कहता हूं कि प्रशासन के लिए तो आपके खजाने में बहुत से हथियार हैं। जो बड़ी घटनाएं घट जाती हैं उनके मुजरिमों को तो पकड़ा नहीं जाता। कारगुजारी दिखाने के लिए ऐसे गरीब लोगों को पकड़ लिया जाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यह कानून हमारे संविधान पर कलंक है और इस देश में जहां कि लोग इतने गरीब हैं और जिनके पास रोटी रोजी नहीं है, उनको इस धारा के अधीन गिरफ्तार करना न्यायसंगत नहीं है।

वर्मा जी ने कहा कि नहीं इस का गलत इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। वे कहते हैं कि यह संविधान के प्रतिकूल नहीं है बल्कि इससे तो सोसाइटी की रक्षा होती है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इससे सोसाइटी की रक्षा नहीं होती बल्कि अच्छे लोगों को अपराधी बनाया जाता है और इस देश की गरीबी का मजाक उड़ाया जाता है।

पराशर साहब शायद नई वकालत करना चाहते हैं, इसलिए वे चाहते हैं कि यह धारा कायम रहे जिससे इस तरह के मुकदमे आते रहें और उनको गंजाइश हो जाए। वह हम को इस धारा को पढ़ाने लगें। लेकिन अगर वह भी अपने हृदय पर हाथ रखकर देखें तो उनको पता लगेगा कि आज इस धारा के द्वारा इस गरीब देश में गरीबों के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है। वैसे अनेकों धाराएं बहुत खराब हैं, जैसे 107, 108, 110 आदि। पर धारा 109 का गरीबों पर बड़ा दुरुपयोग होता है। यह पुलिस के हाथ में बड़ा जबरदस्त अधिकार है। जो वास्तविक गुंडे हैं उनको तो एक तिकोण है। वे पकड़े नहीं जाते हैं। उनको जगह 109 में कुछ लोगों को पकड़ कर दिखा दिया जाता है। मेरा खयाल है कि प्रताप सिंह कैरों के मामले में भी असली गुंडों को नहीं पकड़ा जाएगा और इसी तरह के लोगों को पकड़ कर दिखा दिया जाएगा।

संविधान की धारा 19 में जो नागरिकों को अधिकार दिए हैं उनकी रक्षा का भी सरकार को ध्यान रखना चाहिए और उनको अपने उन भाषणों की भी कुछ लाज रखनी चाहिए जो वे आजादी के पहले दिया करते थे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर फिर विचार किया जाए और इसको ज्वाइंट कमेटी को भेज दिया जाए। या उसको जनमत संग्रह के लिए भेज दिया जाए। मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने ऐसा प्रस्ताव दिया है। मैं उसको स्वीकार कर सकता हूं। अगर इसको जनमत जानने के लिए भेजा जाएगा तो सरकार को लोगों की इस के बारे में राय मालूम हो जाएगी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जनमत जानने के प्रस्ताव को सरकार क्यों नहीं मानती।

अन्त में मैं पक्ष और विपक्ष के उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बधाई देता हूं जिन्होंने इसका समर्थन किया है। सदन का विशाल बहुमत इस धारा को हटाने के पक्ष में है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall first put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st August, 1965".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I shall put the main motion. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

16.40 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of article 75)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले अपने विधेयक को सदन के सामने विचार के लिए पेश करता हूं ।

हमारी सरकार ऐसी हालत में है जैसे कि गरीब आदमी गांव में काश्त करता है और पटवारी उसकी काश्त को दर्ज नहीं करता है । यहां हम लोग रातदिन बिल देते हैं बिल्कुल इन्नोसेंट बिल देते हैं जोकि सरकार के हक़ में हैं और सरकार उन बातों को मानती है लेकिन चूंकि गैर-सरकारी तौर से वह बिल आते हैं इसलिए सरकार उन की अवहेलना करती है । यह हमारे धर्म के खिलाफ है । हम तो यह कहते हैं कि अच्छी चीज़ जहां भी हो वहीं स लेनी चाहिए चाहे मुखालफ़त में से आये, चाहे कांग्रेस से आये, चाहे सरकारी बैंचेज से आये और चाहे गैर-सरकारी बैंचेज से आये । हमारा यह बिल इतना निर्दोष है कि इस के लिए सरकार को कोई ओबजैक्शन करने की जरूरत नहीं है । ऐसी हालत आ जाती है, मान लीजिये कि हमारा एक मिनिस्टर इंगलैंड में बातें कर रहा है या और कहीं विदेश में है और जहां प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं रहता है, उनका देहान्त होता है तो वह भी उस वक्त मिनिस्टर नहीं रहता तो वहां से वह कैसे आयेगा किस के किराये से विलायत से आयेगा, किस के खर्चे से वह वहां से यहां पर आयेगा ? हम मिनिस्टरों से यह उम्मीद रखते हैं कि वे मालदार नहीं हैं और ये लोग जनता के सेवक हैं तो क्या उस मिनिस्टर से हम यह उम्मीद रखते हैं कि वह विलायत से अपने खर्च से भारत आये । अब हम लोग पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर्स हैं और हम इन मिनिस्टर्स को भी उसी तरह से समझते हैं कि जिनकी जीविका का दूसरा कोई साधन नहीं है, यह हर वक्त पालिटिक्स में रहते हैं इसलिए इस इन्नोसेंट बिल के लिए सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है .....

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कि हमारे मित्र माननीय सदस्य श्री यशपाल सिंह अपने विधेयक पर बोल रहे हैं तो हाउस में कोरम का न रहना खेदजनक है और हाउस में कोरम तो रहना ही चाहिए । इस समय कोरम का न रहना शोभा नहीं देता है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ यह समझ में नहीं आता कि जब भारत के ऊपर ऐसी ग़म की घड़ियां आयें कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर न रहें और उस वक्त हम चुनाव के झंझट में पड़ जायें । हमारे इस भारत देश के हालात में यह बात तो ज़रूर है कि इन्हीं लोगों का चांस आयेगा जोकि बड़े आदमी हैं । गरीब आदमी जेसे कि यादव जी ने कहा गरीब आदमी का तो चालान दफा 109 में होता रहेगा जबकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनेंगे लाल और जवाहर ही । प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स वही बनेंगे, जिनके कि नाम के साथ लाल और जवाहर हैं चाहे वह जवाहरलाल हों, चाहे वह लाल बहादुर शास्त्री हों, चाहे वह श्री जयसुखलाल हाथी या गुलजारी लाल नन्दा हों, जो भी हीरे और लाल वाले होंगे वही मिनिस्टर्स और प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स बनेंगे । गरीब आदमियों को तो यह बहुत देर में चांस देंगे । ऐसी हालत में ख़ास तौर से यह दिक्कत हो जाती है कि लोग रोने धोने में लग जाते हैं । रोना, धोना हमारे धर्म के बिलकुल खिलाफ़ है । हमारे धर्म में यह हुक्म हुआ है और गीता माता की आज्ञा यह हुई है :—

"वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय, नवानि गृहाति नरोपराणि"

पुराने वस्त्रों को उतार कर नये वस्त्र धारण कर लेता है । इस लिए रोने की कोई बात है

नहीं"। लेकिन हमारे देश में मातम मनाया जाता है, डिपार्टमेंट खोला जाता है, हफ्तों तक मातम के कारण दुकानें बन्द रही हैं यह चीज़ बिलकुल इररैलिजस है और हमारे धर्म के बिलकुल खिलाफ़ है। इसीलिए हम यह कहते हैं कि यह मातम ख़त्म किया जाय। मातम न मनाया जाय। जैसे एक फौजी मुल्क होता है, एक फाइटिंग नेशन होती है ठीक उसी तरीक़े से उस शख्स को उसी वक्त प्राइम मिनिस्टर समझा जाय जोकि कैबिनैट का सीनियर मैम्बर हो। उस सीनियर मैम्बर ग्रौफ कैबिनैट को ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर समझा जाय ग्रौर उसके लिए एक ग्रलग ख़ास सैरीमोनी करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। देश पचड़े में पड़ जाता है जितना रोने को बढ़ावा दिया जायगा, जितना उदासी को बढ़ावा दिया जायगा उतना ही देश का ग्रनुशासन खराब होगा। जो लोग ग़मगीन हैं वह ग्रनुशासन कायम नहीं रख सकते। हमारे यहां रोने का सिर्फ एक ग्रवसर हो सकता है ग्रौर दूसरा कोई मौका नहीं है ग्रौर मैं समझता हूं कि रोने का मौक़ा हमारे लिए नहीं ग्राना चाहिए। वह मुकाम यह है :—

"भर्त्ता ते न पराङ्मुखो युधिहतः किं ग्रत्रिये रोदिषि।"

ग्रगर मेरी पीठ के ऊपर घाव हो तो रोना चाहिये लेकिन जब मैं ने सीने के ऊपर वार सहे हैं, ग्रंग्रेज़ों के खिलाफ, बग़ावत करने ग्रौर उनको यहां से निकालने के कारण उनकी लाठियां ग्रौर डंडे ग्रपने सीने पर झेले हैं ग्रौर ग्राख़िरकार उनको यहां से निकाला है तो फिर रोने का कोई कारण नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में जबकि भगवान न करे हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का एकदम ग्रचानक उनका देहान्त हो जाय ग्रौर उस वक्त हम एक नये ऐपाऐंटमेंट में एक नये तरीक़े की कार्य-वाही में लगें तो इस से देश की बड़ी हानि होती है। कौम की तरक्की चलते चलते रुक जाती है। इसलिए ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह संशोधन ग्रवश्य किया जाय कि ग्रगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर, वैसे तो हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हजारों साल तक जिएं, हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमेशा बने रहें .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : लेकिन चूंकि मौत का कोई इलाज नहीं है, मौत भगवान के हाथ है इसलिए ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे संविधान में यह प्राविज़न कर दिया जाय ताकि हम दौड़ते न फिरें, भागते न फिरें कांग्रेस में या रूलिंग पार्टी में या पार्लियामेंट में, उस वक्त यह सवाल न उठाया जाय ग्रौर यह हो कि जो सीनियर मोस्ट कबिनैट का मैम्बर है वही उस समय पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के तौर पर काम करे, बाद में निर्धारित हो जाय जब भी कोई मौक़ा हो, कांस्टीट्यूशन जो, कुछ भी हमें कहे, 6 महीने बाद, दो महीने बाद हो जाय लेकिन एक वक्त ऐसा न ग्राने देना चाहिए जबकि हमारे हाथ पैर फूल जायं ग्रौर हम ग्रपने लीडर की तलाश में निकलें। हमारा काम बड़ा है, हमारा देश एक विशाल देश है। हमें ग्रपने देश का विकास करना है, उसका डिफेंस करना है इसलिए ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि किसी वक्त भी हम लोग किंकर्त्तव्य विमूढ़ न हों। हम यह न सोचें कि हमारे सामने हमारा कोई लीडर नहीं है या हमारे सामने कोई रूपरेखा नहीं है या हम किसी योजना के मातहत काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। सब से ज्यादा ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि संविधान में इस तरीक़े से संशोधन किया जाय। कांस्टीट्यूशन का मतलब कभी ऐसा न हो कि किसी हालत में भी देश के ग्रन्दर हमारी इस पवित्र पार्लियामेंट के ग्रन्दर सवाल उठे ग्रौर हम ग्रपने झगड़ों में पड़ जायं। एक तरफ देश को ज़रूरत है ग्रागे बढ़ने की, दुश्मन को पीछे हटाने की, दूसरी तरफ हम ग्रपने झगड़ों में पड़ जायं तो वह बहुत ही ग्रनुचित बात होगी। इसलिए मैं ने इस बिल को पेश किया है ग्रौर ख़ास तौर से मेरा होममिनिस्टर साहब से ग्राग्रह है कि वह इसे स्वीकार

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

कर लें क्योंकि वे किसी भी रिजनेबुल बात को मानने से इंकार नहीं करते हैं । जो बात सही और सच्ची होगी उससे वे इंकार भी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो मेरी दरख्वास्त यह है कि जब यह एक निर्दोष बिल है तो इसको वे मान लें । इस से हमारा रुपया भी बचेगा और असुविधा भी बचेगी, हमारे झगड़े, टंटे भी बचेंगे और हमारा देश भी आगे चलेगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हाउस में इस समय कोरम नहीं है । कोरम के बिना आगे हाउस की कार्यवाही नहीं चलनी चाहिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.... Now there is quorum. Members should not go away like that immediately after the quorum is made. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill which has been put forward by my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh.

He is one of the most efficient Members of this Parliament and his contribution to the proceedings of the Parliament is well known.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): To which Party does he belong?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not care to what Party he belongs. But the fact remains that he is a knowledgeable person and that he makes contribution not only during the Question Hour but also when we are discussing Bills. More than this, his voice is heard when we are discussing the private Members' Bills. I, therefore, think that he has done the right thing in bringing forward this Bill.

Now, Sir, you will ask me what are my reasons for supporting this Bill. My first reason is this that continuity is the law of nature; continuity is the law of Government; continuity is also the law of administration and, I believe, that wherever there is a democratic country working under a democratic Constitution, this fundamental principle of continuity should be given a constitutional status, it should have a legal binding and it should have a kind of status which is not left to the will of a Party, or to the will of a caucus, or to the will of a *junta*, or to the will of a closed circle of people. It does not matter to which Party he belongs. Sir, what he has tried to do in this Bill is that he wants to give to this law of continuity a constitutional guarantee.

My hon. friend, Shri Yashpal Singh, quoted from the Bhagwat Gita and I was very happy when he did so. The Bhagwat Gita is the solace and the comfort and the inspiration of every Indian, whether he belongs to Hindu religion or to any other religion. I tell you, Sir, that I read the Bhagwat Gita not only in Sanskrit but also the Bhagwat Gita which has been translated into Urdu by a Muslim gentleman. It is a very beautiful translation of the Bhagwat Gita in very intelligible and fluent Urdu. The Bhagwat Gita postulates the continuity of life —a man may give up his old clothes and put on new clothes. Similarly, a person may give up his old body and may enter a new body. The soul is perpetual and indestructible. In the same way, the life of a country.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned with the Cabinet now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the same way, the life of a country has perpetual and unceasing existence. Nobody can say that the life of a country comes to a stop at one point or the other. In order to ensure the

perpetuity of life to the government of the country, we have got to take certain measures.

Since we are working under a democratic Constitution, we have the system of political parties. The majority party is in charge of Government, and the minority party or parties is or are in the opposition.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इतने पुराने सदस्य, श्री शर्मा, बोल रहे हों और हाउस में कोरम न हो, हाउस के लिए यह कितनी बुरी बात है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung.....Now, there is quorum. Shri D. C. Sharma may continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The majority party forms the Government, and the majority party elects the leader, and the leader is called by the Rashtrapati or the President of the Union to form the government. Therefore, the leader of the majority party or ruling party becomes the Prime Minister and he is the king-pin of the whole administration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want to take some more time?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue his speech on the next day. Now, the hon. Finance Minister will make a statement.

16.57 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: ADJUSTMENTS IN RATES OF EXCISE DUTY ON IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg leave to state for the information of the House that certain technical adjustments in detail have become necessary to the proposals made in the Budget concerning the rates of excise duty on iron and steel products. It has been brought to my notice that the equalisation of duty will adversely affect the economy of hot rolled strips which before the budget enjoyed a differential of Rs. 40 per tonne, but had the same selling price as skelp. Skelp has some natural advantage over strips in tube making and consequently, a somewhat higher price for the former can be justified.

2. I have accordingly decided to reduce the duty on Hot Rolled strip by Rs. 50 per tonne and equate it with that on Hot Rolled sheets. As a consequential change I propose to step up the duty on cold rolled sheets and cold rolled strips and fix a common rate of Rs. 225 per tonne for these. This will mean an increase of Rs. 75 per tonne in the case of cold rolled sheets and Rs. 25 per tonne in the case of cold rolled strips over the effective rates notified. I propose the same rate for cold rolled sheets and strips as their prices are very nearly the same. These increases are well within the ceiling rate of Rs. 360 per metric tonne proposed in the Finance Bill.

3. These changes are being brought into effect from the 6th March, 1965 by notification. They will have little revenue effect.

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17 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Speaker has received the following letter from the President:

"Dear Mr. Speaker,

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address I delivered to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1965.

Sd. S. Radhakrishnan".

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, March, 8, 1965/Phalguna 17, 1886 Saka.

GMGOPND—LS II—2329 (Ai) LSD—29-3-65—1020.